



ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

The Only Evening Newspaper in St. Louis With the Associated Press News Service

VOL. 86, NO. 60.

ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1933.—18 PAGES.

SPORT FINAL

(Closing Stock Prices)

PRICE 2 CENTS.

JOHN B. KENDRICK,
OLDEST SENATOR,
DIES IN WYOMING

Stricken Wednesday at His
Desk in Sheridan, He
Succumbs to Uremic
Coma—76 Years Old.

BEGAN AS COWBOY
AT 16 WITH \$150

During Terms in Washington Always Returned to Ranch to Ride in Round-up, Eat at Chuck Wagon.

By the Associated Press.
SHERIDAN, Wyo., Nov. 4.—John B. Kendrick, senior United States Senator from Wyoming, died in a hospital here late yesterday. He was 76 years old. He was a Democrat.

He was stricken at his desk Wednesday night. Doctors at first diagnosed his illness as cerebral hemorrhage, but later decided it was uremic coma.

The oldest man in the Senate, Senator Kendrick observed his seventieth birthday, Sept. 6.

When stricken he had just returned from Washington where he had worked through the summer in behalf of the Casper-Alcova irrigation project in Wyoming.

Senators Carey of Wyoming and Robinson of Arkansas, and Representative Carter of Wyoming and Lea of California were named today as the Congressional committee to attend the funeral at Sheridan, Wyo.

Senator began as cowboy at 16 and Educated Himself.

JOHN BENJAMIN KENDRICK entered the world Nov. 6, 1857, in Cherokee County, Texas, where his parents were little raised. He had completed only seven grades of the grammar school at Florence, Tex., at the age of 16 when he became a cowboy. Feeling the need of an education eight years later, while on a Wyoming ranch, he studied grammar, arithmetic and history in the bunkhouse. Later, when he became a cattle owner, he always carried a book, either arithmetic, literature, history or grammar, wherever he went, whether on the roundup or in the cattle train.

He went to Wyoming when he was 22 years old, "riding trail" on a drive of cattle from Matagorda Bay on the Gulf of Mexico to Running Water River, Wyo., taking five months to cover the 1500 miles. He was employed on this journey by Charles W. Wulff, a Texas rancher, who was moving his herds to Wyoming and later became Wulff's foreman on his Northern Wyoming ranch, and married his daughter, Eula, then a school teacher at Greeley, Colo.

Returning to Texas in 1882, he invested his savings of about \$150 in a small herd of cattle and drove it to Wyoming, where he established his own ranch. In time he owned 200,000 acres on which he grazed his herds in Northern Wyoming and Southern Montana. He undertook to prevent gambling on his ranches. Once he caught a group of his cowboys, engaged in a poker game. Instead of discharging them, he sat in himself and, before it was finished, he had cleaned the entire group.

He did not become interested in politics until 1910, when he was elected for two successive terms to the Wyoming State Senate. In 1912 he was elected Governor of the state and in 1917 resigned as Governor to be elected to the United States Senate, where he served for two terms.

During his service at Washington, Senator directed his ranch from the Capital, but never failed to ride the roundup and eat from the chuck wagon at least once a year.

R. F. C. GOLD PRICE IS \$32.67,
50 CENTS ABOVE WORLD LEVEL

This Is New High for Domestic Metal; Figure at London Declines.

By the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The world price of gold was lowered today, but the Reconstruction Finance Corporation quotation for newly minted metal here went up to a new high, while dispatches from abroad indicated the day saw no purchases in bullion markets there for the American Government.

The London gold figure fell overnight to \$32.08, but following their policy of constantly increasing the domestic figure, administration officials raised it from 59 cents yesterday to \$32.67 today, 59 cents above world quotations. London dispatches said the only gold transaction recorded there was

BRITISH DEBT NEGOTIATIONS APPEAR TO HAVE COLLAPSED

End After Ambassador Lindsay Again Sees Roosevelt—England Stands Pat on Stopping Payments.

ST. LOUIS MARQUISE



—Ashen-Brenner Photo.
THE MARQUISE BE JOUVENEL,
Who was Miss Martha Gellhorn.

MARTHA GELLHORN WED
TO FRENCH NOBLEMAN

Marriage Last Summer to the
Marquis Bertrand de Jouvanel
Made Known.

The marriage last summer of
Miss Martha Ellis Gellhorn of St. Louis to the Marquis Bertrand de Jouvanel of Paris became known here today when press dispatches announced she was returning to Paris to join her husband after a vacation in Anaspiri, Italy.

The Marquise de Jouvanel is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. George Gellhorn, 4366 McPherson avenue.

The Marquis, son of the former French Ambassador to Rome, is a writer on economic subjects and an active figure in French politics.

Miss Gellhorn met the Marquis

last year in Paris, according to

Mrs. Gellhorn. They were married in Spain while she was on a visit to friends there.

The Marquise de Jouvanel and her husband went to Capri this summer, he to complete a book he had begun and she to write a book of her own, which she has entitled "Nothing Ever Happens." The Marquis returned to their home in Paris several weeks ago. His wife remained at Capri to finish her work.

A graduate of the John Burroughs School and a former student at Bryn Mawr, she is a special writer on the staff of La Republique, a Paris newspaper.

PROBABLY RAIN
TONIGHT; RAIN OR
SNOW TOMORROW

THE TEMPERATURES.

1 a. m.	41	9 a. m.	40
2 a. m.	40	10 a. m.	42
3 a. m.	39	11 a. m.	42
4 a. m.	38	12 noon	44
5 a. m.	37	1 p. m.	45
6 a. m.	36	2 p. m.	45
7 a. m.	35	3 p. m.	45
8 a. m.	34	4 p. m.	45

*Indicates street reading.
Yesterday's high, 53 (2:30 p. m.); low, 36 (8:10 a. m.).

PARK JOBS
FELL WITH THE LEAVES.

Official Forecast
for St. Louis and vicinity: Probable rain tonight, and rain or snow tomorrow; somewhat colder tomorrow, and in west and central portions tonight.

Missouri: Probably rain tonight, changing to snow tomorrow; somewhat colder tomorrow, and in north portion tomorrow; slightly colder tomorrow.

Next Week's Weather Outlook.
By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Weather outlook for the week beginning Monday: For the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys and the Northern and Central Great Plains—mostly fair and moderate.

It is cold during much of week.

Probable rain tonight, and rain or snow tomorrow; somewhat colder tomorrow.

Illinois: Rain probable tonight and tomorrow, turning to snow in north portion tomorrow; slightly colder tomorrow.

Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah, Kentucky, and North and South Carolina: Kentucky will not count its vote until Wednesday, but the other states will be known Tuesday night.

Elections will be held Tuesday in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah, Kentucky, and North and South Carolina.

Washington, D. C.: Weather forecast for the week beginning Monday: For the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys and the Northern and Central Great Plains—mostly fair and moderate.

It is cold during much of week.

Probable rain tonight, and rain or snow tomorrow; somewhat colder tomorrow.

Illinois: Rain probable tonight and tomorrow, turning to snow in north portion tomorrow; slightly colder tomorrow.

Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah, Kentucky, and North and South Carolina: Kentucky will not count its vote until Wednesday, but the other states will be known Tuesday night.

Elections will be held Tuesday in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah, Kentucky, and North and South Carolina.

Washington, D. C.: Weather forecast for the week beginning Monday: For the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys and the Northern and Central Great Plains—mostly fair and moderate.

It is cold during much of week.

Probable rain tonight, and rain or snow tomorrow; somewhat colder tomorrow.

Illinois: Rain probable tonight and tomorrow, turning to snow in north portion tomorrow; slightly colder tomorrow.

Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah, Kentucky, and North and South Carolina: Kentucky will not count its vote until Wednesday, but the other states will be known Tuesday night.

Elections will be held Tuesday in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah, Kentucky, and North and South Carolina.

Washington, D. C.: Weather forecast for the week beginning Monday: For the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys and the Northern and Central Great Plains—mostly fair and moderate.

It is cold during much of week.

Probable rain tonight, and rain or snow tomorrow; somewhat colder tomorrow.

Illinois: Rain probable tonight and tomorrow, turning to snow in north portion tomorrow; slightly colder tomorrow.

Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah, Kentucky, and North and South Carolina: Kentucky will not count its vote until Wednesday, but the other states will be known Tuesday night.

Elections will be held Tuesday in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah, Kentucky, and North and South Carolina.

Washington, D. C.: Weather forecast for the week beginning Monday: For the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys and the Northern and Central Great Plains—mostly fair and moderate.

It is cold during much of week.

Probable rain tonight, and rain or snow tomorrow; somewhat colder tomorrow.

Illinois: Rain probable tonight and tomorrow, turning to snow in north portion tomorrow; slightly colder tomorrow.

Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah, Kentucky, and North and South Carolina: Kentucky will not count its vote until Wednesday, but the other states will be known Tuesday night.

Elections will be held Tuesday in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah, Kentucky, and North and South Carolina.

Washington, D. C.: Weather forecast for the week beginning Monday: For the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys and the Northern and Central Great Plains—mostly fair and moderate.

It is cold during much of week.

Probable rain tonight, and rain or snow tomorrow; somewhat colder tomorrow.

Illinois: Rain probable tonight and tomorrow, turning to snow in north portion tomorrow; slightly colder tomorrow.

Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah, Kentucky, and North and South Carolina: Kentucky will not count its vote until Wednesday, but the other states will be known Tuesday night.

Elections will be held Tuesday in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah, Kentucky, and North and South Carolina.

Washington, D. C.: Weather forecast for the week beginning Monday: For the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys and the Northern and Central Great Plains—mostly fair and moderate.

It is cold during much of week.

Probable rain tonight, and rain or snow tomorrow; somewhat colder tomorrow.

Illinois: Rain probable tonight and tomorrow, turning to snow in north portion tomorrow; slightly colder tomorrow.

Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah, Kentucky, and North and South Carolina: Kentucky will not count its vote until Wednesday, but the other states will be known Tuesday night.

Elections will be held Tuesday in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah, Kentucky, and North and South Carolina.

Washington, D. C.: Weather forecast for the week beginning Monday: For the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys and the Northern and Central Great Plains—mostly fair and moderate.

It is cold during much of week.

Probable rain tonight, and rain or snow tomorrow; somewhat colder tomorrow.

Illinois: Rain probable tonight and tomorrow, turning to snow in north portion tomorrow; slightly colder tomorrow.

Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah, Kentucky, and North and South Carolina: Kentucky will not count its vote until Wednesday, but the other states will be known Tuesday night.

Elections will be held Tuesday in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah, Kentucky, and North and South Carolina.

Washington, D. C.: Weather forecast for the week beginning Monday: For the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys and the Northern and Central Great Plains—mostly fair and moderate.

It is cold during much of week.

Probable rain tonight, and rain or snow tomorrow; somewhat colder tomorrow.

Illinois: Rain probable tonight and tomorrow, turning to snow in north portion tomorrow; slightly colder tomorrow.

Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah, Kentucky, and North and South Carolina: Kentucky will not count its vote until Wednesday, but the other states will be known Tuesday night.

Elections will be held Tuesday in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah, Kentucky, and North and South Carolina.

Washington, D. C.: Weather forecast for the week beginning Monday: For the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys and the Northern and Central Great Plains—mostly fair and moderate.

It is cold during much of week.

Probable rain tonight, and rain or snow tomorrow; somewhat colder tomorrow.

Illinois: Rain probable tonight and tomorrow, turning to snow in north portion tomorrow; slightly colder tomorrow.

Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah, Kentucky, and North and South Carolina: Kentucky will not count its vote until Wednesday, but the other states will be known Tuesday night.

Elections will be held Tuesday in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah, Kentucky, and North and South Carolina.

Washington, D. C.: Weather forecast for the week beginning Monday: For the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys and the Northern and Central Great Plains—mostly fair and moderate.

It is cold during much of week.

Probable rain tonight, and rain or snow tomorrow; somewhat colder tomorrow.

Illinois: Rain probable tonight and tomorrow, turning to snow in north portion tomorrow; slightly colder tomorrow.

Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah, Kentucky, and North and South Carolina: Kentucky will not count its vote until Wednesday, but the other states will be known Tuesday night.

Elections will be held Tuesday in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah, Kentucky, and North and South Carolina.

Washington, D. C.: Weather forecast for the week beginning Monday: For the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys and the Northern and Central Great Plains—mostly fair and moderate.

It is cold during much of week.

Probable rain tonight, and rain or snow tomorrow; somewhat colder tomorrow.

Illinois: Rain probable tonight and tomorrow, turning to snow in north portion tomorrow; slightly colder tomorrow.

Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah, Kentucky, and North and South Carolina: Kentucky will not count its vote until Wednesday, but the other states will be known Tuesday night.

Elections will be held Tuesday in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah, Kentucky, and North and South Carolina.

Washington, D. C.: Weather forecast for the week beginning Monday: For the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys and the Northern and Central Great Plains—mostly fair and moderate.

HOPING TO AVOID ANY GOLD-BUYING TROUBLE ABROAD

U. S. Seeks to Avoid Retaliation by Britain or France but Apparently Has Made Little Progress.

DOLLAR OFF 10c IN LONDON IN 4 DAYS

Price of Metal Fixed by R. F. C. at \$32.57 an Ounce, Rise of 21 Cents Over Yesterday's Figure.

By the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—With the dollar steadily slipping in the world's money markets under the influence of the Roosevelt gold-buying campaign, Washington today kept a close watch for any signs of European efforts to block the President's program.

In relation to the pound, the dollar fell off to \$4.855, almost 3½ cents. For the day it was off more than 3 cents. The American monetary unit dropped lower, too, as against the French franc.

Before beginning to buy gold abroad, Roosevelt's advisers communicated with London and Paris to assure the authorities there that no unfriendly intentions were involved. The foreign capitals were told that the President's efforts to increase gold prices were dictated by the internal situation here and were part of his general effort to raise the prices of commodities.

The results of the conversations were not made clear. Although officials were inclined to minimize the possibility of a monetary war between Great Britain and America, there was at least a hint that the negotiations made little progress.

Great Britain Priceless.

Great Britain is equipped with its tremendous equalization fund which is ready at all times to protect the pound against foreign onslaughts. It could throw millions onto the exchange market at any time London authorities might feel that the Roosevelt campaign was working to Great Britain's disadvantage.

As the dollar declined, commodity markets rose slightly yesterday. Wheat gained 1½@2½ cents, corn was up 1½@2 cents, cotton was up 1½@2 cents. On the strength of the advances in grain and stock market also moved upward, closing one to three points higher.

Despite a slight drop in the London gold quotation, the price of bullion there, when translated into dollars, stood at the highest point since the administration started dealing in gold.

The London price was \$32.26, and against this a figure of \$32.57 was set for Reconstruction Corporation purchases of newly mined domestic gold. This was 21 cents higher than yesterday, and another new high. The figure has been advanced with each daily announcement.

By buying gold abroad and increasing the price of the metal there as well as here, Mr. Roosevelt hopes to induce an increase in domestic commodity prices. This expectation is based upon the theory that gold and commodity prices are closely related and follow the same trends.

The present plan, the chief executive has been described as attempting to keep the dollar depreciated in terms of francs and pounds. Buying gold abroad means selling dollars for pounds—francs and this, it is explained, has the effect of depreciating the dollar.

The resulting situation may give America some advantage in foreign trade and consequently place Great Britain and France in a disadvantageous position. Should this become severe, most authorities believe London and Paris would seek to checkmate Mr. Roosevelt's money market operations.

In addition, the chief executive has been described as attempting to keep the dollar depreciated in terms of francs and pounds. Buying gold abroad means selling dollars for pounds—francs and this, it is explained, has the effect of depreciating the dollar.

The resulting situation may give America some advantage in foreign trade and consequently place Great Britain and France in a disadvantageous position. Should this become severe, most authorities believe London and Paris would seek to take advantage of the President's program or attempt to hinder it.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Founded by JOSEPH PULITZER
Dec. 12, 1878

TELEPHONE: MAIN 1111

Publisher: Daily by the Pulitzer Publishing Co.
Editor: Joseph Pulitzer
Member of the Associated Press
Audit Bureau of Circulations

The Post-Dispatch is the only newspaper to use the seal of the Audit Bureau of Circulations to attest to the accuracy of its circulation figures. All other papers in this country are also members of this organization. All rights reserved by the publishers.

Subscription Rates by Mail in Advance
(Applicable only where local dealer series

Daily and Sunday, one year.....\$10.00

Sunday only, one year.....\$10.00

Daily, half a month; Sunday, 10¢ a week.

Subscriptions after the first year, express money order or St. Louis exchange.

Delivered by city carriers. Daily for a month;

Subscriptions by mail in advance, \$10.00.

Entered as second-class matter, July 15, 1928.

Mother and Son at College Together



By a Post-Dispatch Staff Photographer.
MRS. MAUDE F. HUNTER and her son, **EDWARD**.

Both are attending Washington University. Mrs. Hunter is a sophomore in the College of Liberal Arts and her son is a freshman in the Engineering School. They live at 4153 Kosuth avenue.

ROOSEVELT TURNS DOWN REQUEST FOR FARM PRICE-FIXING

Continued From Page One.

a ticket punch system of all grain and livestock.

"The Department of Agriculture examined with the greatest interest the outlines of this plan but reached the conclusion that, while the farmers of these states, and possibly certain others of the Corn Belt, might be willing to accept complete regimentation, the sounder and more sensible leadership of these states and Federal Government, there was nevertheless grave doubt as to whether such a plan could be successful in such states as Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York where there is a very large quantity of food produced, but where there is also a large city population which might make it difficult for the Government to deliver the co-operation necessary to make a plan of this sort successful.

Berry said he anticipated no serious disturbances among South Dakota farmers this winter, although some "may be hard to handle."

"Most of our people are willing to get in and help work out this problem," he said.

Farm Strike Truce in Wisconsin Declared Ended.

By the Associated Press.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 4.—The farm strike truce declared by the Wisconsin Holiday Association several days ago was ended today by Arnold Gilberts, State president of the association.

Gilberts urged Holiday members throughout the State to resume withholding of all farm products from market, but asked that their actions be peaceful and that law and order be maintained.

CONVICTED KIDNAPER SAYS BROTHER WAS NOT IN PLOT

Walter Testifies for George McGee on Trial Charged With Abduction of Mary McElroy.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 4.—Walter McGee, under death sentence for the kidnapping of Mary McElroy, testified at the trial of his brother, George, also charged with the kidnapping, that the brother was not implicated.

The city manager's 21-year-old daughter was taken from her home last May, held in a basement prison 30 hours and released unharmed for \$30,000. Before the kidnapping, Walter said, he sold his interest in a bootlegging enterprise and gave part of the proceeds to George to enable him to find his mother in Washington and attend school.

Asked once during cross-examination if he had not been convicted of the crime, the witness replied: "No. I was kangaroed."

Howard E. Wilson, an ex-convict, who was with George when he was arrested in Roanoke, Va., testified George was under the influence of liquor and narcotics when he confessed participation in the crime to officers. Dr. E. M. Purdie, a physician, testified he found George had suffered a broken rib and had been beaten severely on the head.

SHERIFF KILLED BY PRISONER WITH HIS OWN PISTOL IN AUTO

South Carolina Official Had Arrested Negro on Charge of Stealing Meat.

WINNSBORO, S. C., Nov. 4.—Racing to Winnsboro in his automobile with a prisoner, Sheriff Raymond F. Moore of Fairfield County was shot to death apparently with his own pistol near Adger, six miles north of here, yesterday. His slayer escaped.

Sheriff Feaster had gone to arrest John Watkins, a Negro charged with stealing meat. Officers said they thought Watkins seized the Sheriff's pistol and shot him as they were returning to town. The officers found dead in the car, which had rolled down an embankment. His slayer apparently took the officer's pistol with him when he fled.

ROTING AT DAMASCUS, SYRIA

One Killed and Four Hurt at Police Headquarters.

By the Associated Press.

DAMASCUS, Syria, Nov. 4.—A mob today attacked the Police Headquarters, shooting and throwing stones. The police returned fire, killing one and wounding four. Twenty-five of the mob who were arrested professed to be demonstrating in sympathy with the Palestine Arabs, but the authorities blamed Syrian political agitators.

The Department expressed complete sympathy with the objectives proposed by the Governors, namely raising farm prices, and invites the Governors to sit with the Department or to send their representatives at any time, in order to explore every possible method to improve the situation in respect to each agricultural commodity.

The Governor, besides Olson, also a lawyer, who conferred with the President, was Herring of Iowa, Berry of South Dakota and Schmedeman of Wisconsin.

Governors Give Views.

Gov. Herring of Iowa said he believed the administration "will do everything it can" to help agriculture. "We had a plan and the administration had a plan," he said, after the White House conference.

Pebbles is charged with embezzling \$7000 from the finance company, which now is in the hands of receivers. "Neither of us succeeded in selling

GOVERNMENT TO BUY MORE PORK FOR NEEDY

300,000,000 Pounds Will Be Purchased From Packers Submitting Bids.

By the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The Farm Administration said today a program had been worked out for purchasing of about 300,000,000 pounds of cured hog products for distribution among needy families.

Plans for the purchases have been arranged with the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, which will have charge of the distribution.

The 300,000,000 pounds is an addition to the 100,000,000 already acquired by the Relief Administration to give the hungry.

The meat is to be bought from packers submitting bids. The products must come from hogs weighing between 100 and 215 pounds.

The purchasers, under present plans, will be made at monthly intervals beginning Dec. 1 and ending about next July 1.

Bids on the first purchases, amounting to about 75,000,000 pounds for January delivery, will be opened here Nov. 17.

Funds will come from the Federal Relief Administration and the Farm Administration.

SAYS NRA DISPUTES CHECK EFFECTS OF MONEY POLICY

Sir Robert Horne Declares Result Has Been to Raise Costs of Secondary Commodities.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Former Chancellor Sir Robert Horne on his return from the United States yesterday said disputes under the NRA "monstrously," at least, checking the results expected to flow from President Roosevelt's monetary policy."

He made the statement in an interview.

"Whatever may be the ultimate effect of this act—it has many critics—the immediate result has been to raise costs and prices of secondary commodities," he said.

"The farmer had the cost of what he purchases raised against him and is complaining."

Horne said the President has promised to aid farmers. He added that the President had the powers to make good his promise, but banking and business communities were anxious it be accomplished without currency inflation.

SPAIN LAYS PLANS TO RETAKE MILLIONAIRE PRISON-BREAKER

Juan March, Held in Jail Two Years, Escapes to Gibraltar With Aid of Guard.

By the Associated Press.

MADRID, Nov. 4.—Efforts to capture the millionaire Juan March, whose sensational escape from prison astounded the country, were planned by authorities today.

March, whom an Alcala de Henares prison guard allowed to get away, slipped through a tightly-drawn frontier guard to British-owned Gibraltar last night. There he was with friends today, including several Spanish monarchists who are refugees from republican Spain.

Charged with irregularities in the operation of his extensive tobacco monopoly in Morocco, the fugitive had been in jail two years.

No indications ever had been returned, however, and for this reason friends held he could not be extradited. But high government sources scoffed at this contention. The government does not consider the charges political. So it planned to ask for his extradition from any land in which he might take refuge.

Charged with irregularities in the operation of his extensive tobacco monopoly in Morocco, the fugitive had been in jail two years.

March, whom an Alcala de Henares prison guard allowed to get away, slipped through a tightly-drawn frontier guard to British-owned Gibraltar last night. There he was with friends today, including several Spanish monarchists who are refugees from republican Spain.

Charged with irregularities in the operation of his extensive tobacco monopoly in Morocco, the fugitive had been in jail two years.

No indications ever had been returned, however, and for this reason friends held he could not be extradited. But high government sources scoffed at this contention. The government does not consider the charges political. So it planned to ask for his extradition from any land in which he might take refuge.

Charged with irregularities in the operation of his extensive tobacco monopoly in Morocco, the fugitive had been in jail two years.

No indications ever had been returned, however, and for this reason friends held he could not be extradited. But high government sources scoffed at this contention. The government does not consider the charges political. So it planned to ask for his extradition from any land in which he might take refuge.

Charged with irregularities in the operation of his extensive tobacco monopoly in Morocco, the fugitive had been in jail two years.

No indications ever had been returned, however, and for this reason friends held he could not be extradited. But high government sources scoffed at this contention. The government does not consider the charges political. So it planned to ask for his extradition from any land in which he might take refuge.

Charged with irregularities in the operation of his extensive tobacco monopoly in Morocco, the fugitive had been in jail two years.

No indications ever had been returned, however, and for this reason friends held he could not be extradited. But high government sources scoffed at this contention. The government does not consider the charges political. So it planned to ask for his extradition from any land in which he might take refuge.

Charged with irregularities in the operation of his extensive tobacco monopoly in Morocco, the fugitive had been in jail two years.

No indications ever had been returned, however, and for this reason friends held he could not be extradited. But high government sources scoffed at this contention. The government does not consider the charges political. So it planned to ask for his extradition from any land in which he might take refuge.

Charged with irregularities in the operation of his extensive tobacco monopoly in Morocco, the fugitive had been in jail two years.

No indications ever had been returned, however, and for this reason friends held he could not be extradited. But high government sources scoffed at this contention. The government does not consider the charges political. So it planned to ask for his extradition from any land in which he might take refuge.

Charged with irregularities in the operation of his extensive tobacco monopoly in Morocco, the fugitive had been in jail two years.

No indications ever had been returned, however, and for this reason friends held he could not be extradited. But high government sources scoffed at this contention. The government does not consider the charges political. So it planned to ask for his extradition from any land in which he might take refuge.

Charged with irregularities in the operation of his extensive tobacco monopoly in Morocco, the fugitive had been in jail two years.

No indications ever had been returned, however, and for this reason friends held he could not be extradited. But high government sources scoffed at this contention. The government does not consider the charges political. So it planned to ask for his extradition from any land in which he might take refuge.

Charged with irregularities in the operation of his extensive tobacco monopoly in Morocco, the fugitive had been in jail two years.

No indications ever had been returned, however, and for this reason friends held he could not be extradited. But high government sources scoffed at this contention. The government does not consider the charges political. So it planned to ask for his extradition from any land in which he might take refuge.

Charged with irregularities in the operation of his extensive tobacco monopoly in Morocco, the fugitive had been in jail two years.

No indications ever had been returned, however, and for this reason friends held he could not be extradited. But high government sources scoffed at this contention. The government does not consider the charges political. So it planned to ask for his extradition from any land in which he might take refuge.

Charged with irregularities in the operation of his extensive tobacco monopoly in Morocco, the fugitive had been in jail two years.

No indications ever had been returned, however, and for this reason friends held he could not be extradited. But high government sources scoffed at this contention. The government does not consider the charges political. So it planned to ask for his extradition from any land in which he might take refuge.

Charged with irregularities in the operation of his extensive tobacco monopoly in Morocco, the fugitive had been in jail two years.

No indications ever had been returned, however, and for this reason friends held he could not be extradited. But high government sources scoffed at this contention. The government does not consider the charges political

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Founded by JOSEPH PULITZER
December 12, 1878
Published by
The Pulitzer Publishing Company
Twelfth Boulevard and Olive Street

THE POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles; it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare; never be satisfied with merely printing news; always be drastically independent; never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULITZER.
April 10, 1907.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

A Criticism of the A. F. of L.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:
YOUR editorial, "Labor and the New Society," deserves commendation. It shows up the union leaders in their true light and points out the brute fact that the antiquated trade-union type of labor organization does not fit into the modern industrial conditions.

The leadership of the American Federation is intellectually and morally bankrupt as evidenced by the recent decision of boycott against goods produced by other countries, in which the trade-union type of labor organization is not popular. Such a declaration is nothing more than an empty threat and sheer verbal bombast; it cannot produce economic pressure upon those countries, since American labor is so impoverished that it cannot absorb even the goods produced by our own industries, not to mention any additional goods that might be imported from other countries.

The leaders of the American Federation do not seem to realize the fact that, through the instrumentality of high protective tariffs, we have already been boycotting the products of foreign labor. This is a result of the result of which our foreign commerce has reached the vanishing point and foreign debt payments have practically ceased. The leaders of the American Federation of Labor do not seem to have the capacity to learn the most elementary truth that economic isolation leads to industrial stagnation, low wages and unemployment.

The sooner American labor discards the antiquated trade-union type of labor organization and adopts the method of organization by industries, the sooner it will acquire adequate strategic power and prestige for efficient collective bargaining.

C. J. BITTNER.
Lebanon, Ill.

Mr. Beck's Attack Upon the New Deal.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:
AMES M. BECK, Republican Congressman from Pennsylvania, is making acrimonious attacks upon President Roosevelt, and the policies being followed for business recovery.

Congressman Beck hails from industrial Philadelphia. He has a feeling of contempt for any and all legislation enacted for the benefit of the masses. He attacks the NRA, charging it with being unconstitutional because it smacks of Socialism. He is buried in the nineteenth century and has not waked to the fact that we had a peaceful revolution last November, because our people wanted what? A change of political parties? I think not. They demanded a change of economic systems as it had existed for the past 12 years.

President Roosevelt established a new economic order and will succeed in spite of selfish opposition. We are in the fourth year of the collapse, and no longer refer to it as a business depression. We are headed toward a balanced system of government. We have abandoned the hit-and-miss laissez-faire of which Mr. Beck is a champion. J. SHANK.

Mr. Roosevelt's Gold Plan.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:
IT SEEMS to me that our esteemed President, Mr. Roosevelt, will soon have to dispense with the services of Professors Dozen and Wheezy, who seem to be his advisors in monetary policy.

The fact is that if gold were raised to \$100 an ounce it would raise the farm prices on the whole one single cent. Gold at present is not money, and is nothing but a heap of metal. You might just as well try to raise prices by buying the Grand Canyon, the aurora borealis or the moon's beans as buying gold and heaping up the gold pile. There is no value in a pile of metal that's dead stuff, whether it is gold, platinum or whatever.

The value is in the goods—in what our real money that circulates will buy, and the way to raise the price of these goods is to get the people to work and plenty of good money in circulation, so people can buy what they want and need.

There is but one chance that the plan of having gold put on the absolute basis of the gold dollar reduced 50 per cent. That should double the world monetary gold supply and probably would be enough to do business on under present conditions. Another plan would be an agreement among nations to use gold for international trade and use whatever money was best suited for their internal uses.

JOHN E. HILL.

A Morbid Tale.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:
REGARDING the review of "Berkeley Square" in the Week's New Films of Oct. 23:

It is true that the picture "is a fine gesture in the direction of worthwhile motion pictures" as far as the settings and the acting are concerned. However, it would not take superior intelligence to realize at any time that the story is a fantasy. It is obviously far from being "a mere dream of a modern and romantic American man"; it is a morbid tale in which the hero, Peter Standish, is a pitiful and hopeless victim of that horribly abnormal mental state, psychosis.

Here's for truth and more cheerful motion pictures!

A. J.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1933.

WHILE ST. LOUIS STANDS STILL.
Col. Hugh Miller, State engineer of the Public Works Administration, says St. Louis should apply for \$16,920,000 as its proper share of the \$3,300,000,000 public works fund. Up to the present, it has asked, in four applications, for only \$735,000. This means that Mayor Dickmann and his administration are failing to co-operate with the public works feature of the President's recovery plan to the extent which the city's size and importance demand. In contrast to St. Louis, Kansas City, with less than half our city's population, has applied for \$3,370,000.

In a recent radio speech, Mayor Dickmann said he had a program calling for the expenditure of \$12,000,000, involving the widening of Broadway, new sewers, completion of the civic plaza and auditorium, besides some minor improvements. Except for the Broadway project, most, if not all, of the items on the Mayor's list are odds and ends of the 1923 bond issue. They would be undertaken or completed regardless. So, in reality, the Mayor has no program of his own at all.

Meanwhile, as St. Louis debates and hesitates, as official fears and doubts are expressed, smaller communities over the State are hastening to get their share of the Federal public works funds. The array of projects for new public buildings, sewer systems, municipal power plants and so on for which Federal aid has been sought is imposing.

We must realize that ours is an immense country. To have the Federal Government expand its credit by so many billions can have only one effect. It is exactly the same thing as if foreign governments at war spent this amount of money among us for supplies. Actually, this is what did happen before we went into the World War; but the Allied governments had been buying in our midst for a long time before all of us began to feel it. As a matter of fact, it was not until the war had ended that we felt the full effect of the vast expenditures in the United States by our own Government and the nations of Europe. The crest of the wave came in 1919.

If we all give the national economy time to respond to stimulation, we will, in due time, find ourselves much better off than we are. The depression touched bottom in March, 1933. It has never been so low since. It is unlikely that it ever will be so low again. We are going up, but we are going up in the same way we went down. We did not fall precipitously. We can not rise precipitously.

Even if the City of St. Louis stays out of the public works program, as we are sorry to see it disposed to do, the effect upon St. Louis of so many public works around us is bound to be felt. The Federal Government will spend upon the Missouri public highways in the next two years in excess of \$12,000,000. The local headquarters of the United States Engineering Corps, which is supervising public improvements upon the Upper Mississippi and some of its lower tributaries, has \$65,000,000 to spend as fast as the work can be done. Another headquarters of the same corps, at Kansas City, has \$35,000,000 to spend in the same fashion upon the Missouri. The camps of the CCC, each to contain from 200 to 300 men engaged in reforestation and similar works, are all around us. Millions from the public works fund are going into the cities and towns throughout the area which affects the fortunes of St. Louis.

We need to be patient. We need to be reminded that Rome was not built in a day. The Government is doing for us what no other government in history has ever done. How can we deserve such a service? Only by being as big as that Government which undertakes to prove that peace actually does have her triumphs no less renowned than war.

TEST OF THE DIGEST REPEAL POLL.

When the Literary Digest conducted its prohibition poll in the spring of 1932, and the returns began to show a sweeping sentiment for repeal, various dry leaders sought to discredit the enterprise. The ballots were not fairly distributed among the voting groups, it was charged. More blanks went to city dwellers than to rural residents, they said, and the directories used to gather lists of names were an inaccurate cross-section of the voters. Some critics even went so far as to charge that the poll was subsidized by anti-prohibition forces. Prohibition speakers assailed the final returns as inaccurate.

The proof of the pudding now is available. Thirty-three states have voted on repeal, and their official figures are at hand for comparison with the straw vote results. The Digest has made the comparison. Its poll showed the 33 states as 75.67 per cent for repeal; the states actually voted 75.24 per cent for repeal. Thus, the Digest missed the final result by .43 per cent, or less than one vote in 200. This phenomenal accurate result not only adds to the drys' confusion, but should likewise disconcert Messrs. O'Brien and McKee, who are running far behind Mr. LaGuardia in the Digest's present poll on the New York mayoralty race.

QUOTING JUSTICE HOLMES.

The country probably will never know what Oliver Wendell Holmes, the grand old man of American jurisprudence, thinks of the National Recovery Administration. By his own choice, he no longer sits with the members of the United States Supreme Court, who presumably will pass on aspects of the NRA, and because of his advanced years, he does not grant interviews and seldom sees callers.

This does not mean, however, that we cannot find, among his various utterances, thoughts which bear on the social and political questions which concern us so deeply today. Indeed, much that he has said in his opinions, his addresses and writings can be read again for its present pertinence.

Is the NRA constitutional? James M. Beck and a number of lesser lights are saying that it is not. Years ago, Justice Holmes made this crystal-clear observation:

A constitution is made for people of fundamentally differing views, and the accident of our finding certain opinions natural and familiar or novel and even shocking, ought not to conclude our judgment upon the question whether statutes embodying them conflict with the Constitution of the United States.

Shall we condemn the New Deal because it departs from a long-established and familiar set of principles? Says Justice Holmes:

It is revolting to have no better reason for a rule than that it was laid down in the time of Henry IV. It is still more revolting if the grounds upon which it was laid down have vanished long since and the rule persists simply from blind imitation of the past.

How shall we regard the positive pronouncements of those who say that the recovery program is doomed to failure? This great jurist, who is philosopher as well, has reminded us:

Certitude is not the test of certainty. We have been cock-sure of many things that were not so.

Keep an open mind, in other words. Remember that it is a changing world we live in and that rules must change along with the world. Recognize the great truth that the American Constitution is not a set of local ordinances, but a body of principles for expanding future. Sound thoughts, every one of them will be harming their own repete if they defend

a system that permits a sorry minority to defraud and injure the people. Many other exhibits of a nature similar to that which particularly shocked Mrs. Roosevelt have been gathered by the department. It is to abolish such things, to protect the health and purse of the consumer, that the reform is intended.

ABOUT INFLATION.

While the debate over inflation goes on, the American people lose sight of the fact that we have been having inflation ever since the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was established by the Hoover administration.

There are many kinds of inflation. When the Government gets done with this particular type, it will have pumped more than 12 billion dollars into the national economy. This is not starting the printing presses. It is merely using the great credit of the Government.

We must realize that ours is an immense country. To have the Federal Government expand its credit by so many billions can have only one effect. It is exactly the same thing as if foreign governments at war spent this amount of money among us for supplies. Actually, this is what did happen before we went into the World War; but the Allied governments had been buying in our midst for a long time before all of us began to feel it. As a matter of fact, it was not until the war had ended that we felt the full effect of the vast expenditures in the United States by our own Government and the nations of Europe. The crest of the wave came in 1919.

If we all give the national economy time to respond to stimulation, we will, in due time, find ourselves much better off than we are. The depression touched bottom in March, 1933. It has never been so low since. It is unlikely that it ever will be so low again. We are going up, but we are going up in the same way we went down. We did not fall precipitously. We can not rise precipitously.

Even if the City of St. Louis stays out of the public works program, as we are sorry to see it disposed to do, the effect upon St. Louis of so many public works around us is bound to be felt. The Federal Government will spend upon the Missouri public highways in the next two years in excess of \$12,000,000. The local headquarters of the United States Engineering Corps, which is supervising public improvements upon the Upper Mississippi and some of its lower tributaries, has \$65,000,000 to spend as fast as the work can be done. Another headquarters of the same corps, at Kansas City, has \$35,000,000 to spend in the same fashion upon the Missouri. The camps of the CCC, each to contain from 200 to 300 men engaged in reforestation and similar works, are all around us. Millions from the public works fund are going into the cities and towns throughout the area which affects the fortunes of St. Louis.

We need to be patient. We need to be reminded that Rome was not built in a day. The Government is doing for us what no other government in history has ever done. How can we deserve such a service? Only by being as big as that Government which undertakes to prove that peace actually does have her triumphs no less renowned than war.

We must realize that ours is an immense country. To have the Federal Government expand its credit by so many billions can have only one effect. It is exactly the same thing as if foreign governments at war spent this amount of money among us for supplies. Actually, this is what did happen before we went into the World War; but the Allied governments had been buying in our midst for a long time before all of us began to feel it. As a matter of fact, it was not until the war had ended that we felt the full effect of the vast expenditures in the United States by our own Government and the nations of Europe. The crest of the wave came in 1919.

If we all give the national economy time to respond to stimulation, we will, in due time, find ourselves much better off than we are. The depression touched bottom in March, 1933. It has never been so low since. It is unlikely that it ever will be so low again. We are going up, but we are going up in the same way we went down. We did not fall precipitously. We can not rise precipitously.

Even if the City of St. Louis stays out of the public works program, as we are sorry to see it disposed to do, the effect upon St. Louis of so many public works around us is bound to be felt. The Federal Government will spend upon the Missouri public highways in the next two years in excess of \$12,000,000. The local headquarters of the United States Engineering Corps, which is supervising public improvements upon the Upper Mississippi and some of its lower tributaries, has \$65,000,000 to spend as fast as the work can be done. Another headquarters of the same corps, at Kansas City, has \$35,000,000 to spend in the same fashion upon the Missouri. The camps of the CCC, each to contain from 200 to 300 men engaged in reforestation and similar works, are all around us. Millions from the public works fund are going into the cities and towns throughout the area which affects the fortunes of St. Louis.

We need to be patient. We need to be reminded that Rome was not built in a day. The Government is doing for us what no other government in history has ever done. How can we deserve such a service? Only by being as big as that Government which undertakes to prove that peace actually does have her triumphs no less renowned than war.

We must realize that ours is an immense country. To have the Federal Government expand its credit by so many billions can have only one effect. It is exactly the same thing as if foreign governments at war spent this amount of money among us for supplies. Actually, this is what did happen before we went into the World War; but the Allied governments had been buying in our midst for a long time before all of us began to feel it. As a matter of fact, it was not until the war had ended that we felt the full effect of the vast expenditures in the United States by our own Government and the nations of Europe. The crest of the wave came in 1919.

If we all give the national economy time to respond to stimulation, we will, in due time, find ourselves much better off than we are. The depression touched bottom in March, 1933. It has never been so low since. It is unlikely that it ever will be so low again. We are going up, but we are going up in the same way we went down. We did not fall precipitously. We can not rise precipitously.

Even if the City of St. Louis stays out of the public works program, as we are sorry to see it disposed to do, the effect upon St. Louis of so many public works around us is bound to be felt. The Federal Government will spend upon the Missouri public highways in the next two years in excess of \$12,000,000. The local headquarters of the United States Engineering Corps, which is supervising public improvements upon the Upper Mississippi and some of its lower tributaries, has \$65,000,000 to spend as fast as the work can be done. Another headquarters of the same corps, at Kansas City, has \$35,000,000 to spend in the same fashion upon the Missouri. The camps of the CCC, each to contain from 200 to 300 men engaged in reforestation and similar works, are all around us. Millions from the public works fund are going into the cities and towns throughout the area which affects the fortunes of St. Louis.

We need to be patient. We need to be reminded that Rome was not built in a day. The Government is doing for us what no other government in history has ever done. How can we deserve such a service? Only by being as big as that Government which undertakes to prove that peace actually does have her triumphs no less renowned than war.

We must realize that ours is an immense country. To have the Federal Government expand its credit by so many billions can have only one effect. It is exactly the same thing as if foreign governments at war spent this amount of money among us for supplies. Actually, this is what did happen before we went into the World War; but the Allied governments had been buying in our midst for a long time before all of us began to feel it. As a matter of fact, it was not until the war had ended that we felt the full effect of the vast expenditures in the United States by our own Government and the nations of Europe. The crest of the wave came in 1919.

If we all give the national economy time to respond to stimulation, we will, in due time, find ourselves much better off than we are. The depression touched bottom in March, 1933. It has never been so low since. It is unlikely that it ever will be so low again. We are going up, but we are going up in the same way we went down. We did not fall precipitously. We can not rise precipitously.

Even if the City of St. Louis stays out of the public works program, as we are sorry to see it disposed to do, the effect upon St. Louis of so many public works around us is bound to be felt. The Federal Government will spend upon the Missouri public highways in the next two years in excess of \$12,000,000. The local headquarters of the United States Engineering Corps, which is supervising public improvements upon the Upper Mississippi and some of its lower tributaries, has \$65,000,000 to spend as fast as the work can be done. Another headquarters of the same corps, at Kansas City, has \$35,000,000 to spend in the same fashion upon the Missouri. The camps of the CCC, each to contain from 200 to 300 men engaged in reforestation and similar works, are all around us. Millions from the public works fund are going into the cities and towns throughout the area which affects the fortunes of St. Louis.

We need to be patient. We need to be reminded that Rome was not built in a day. The Government is doing for us what no other government in history has ever done. How can we deserve such a service? Only by being as big as that Government which undertakes to prove that peace actually does have her triumphs no less renowned than war.

We must realize that ours is an immense country. To have the Federal Government expand its credit by so many billions can have only one effect. It is exactly the same thing as if foreign governments at war spent this amount of money among us for supplies. Actually, this is what did happen before we went into the World War; but the Allied governments had been buying in our midst for a long time before all of us began to feel it. As a matter of fact, it was not until the war had ended that we felt the full effect of the vast expenditures in the United States by our own Government and the nations of Europe. The crest of the wave came in 1919.

If we all give the national economy time to respond to stimulation, we will, in due time, find ourselves much better off than we are. The depression touched bottom in March, 1933. It has never been so low since. It is unlikely that it ever will be so low again. We are going up, but we are going up in the same way we went down. We did not fall precipitously. We can not rise precipitously.

Even if the City of St. Louis stays out of the public works program, as we are sorry to see it disposed to do, the effect upon St. Louis of so many public works around us is bound to be felt. The Federal Government will spend upon the Missouri public highways in the next two years in excess of \$12,000,000. The local headquarters of the United States Engineering Corps, which is supervising public improvements upon the Upper Mississippi and some of its lower tributaries, has \$65,000,000 to spend as fast as the work can be done. Another headquarters of the same corps, at Kansas City, has \$35,000,000 to spend in the same fashion upon the Missouri. The camps of the CCC, each to contain from 200 to 300 men engaged in reforestation and similar works, are all around us. Millions from the public works fund

FOR PERMANENT SENATE WATCH ON WALL STREET

Couzens Thinks Impending Threat of Inquiry Better Than Laws to Curb Irregularities.

FLETCHER, TOO, APPROVES IDEA

He Is Seeking Way to Keep Corporation Directors From Profiting by Inside Information.

By the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The creation of a permanent Senate committee to keep a constant watch over Wall Street's operations is considered by members of the Stock Market Investigating Committee.

With the present inquiry nearing its scheduled end, Senators on the committee said they realized it would be impossible to write legislation to prevent a repetition of the evils they have found and that indefinite extension of the power to investigate market dealings would be desirable. It is their idea that the committee should have the authority whenever the occasion arose to inquire into specific cases.

Inquiry in Recess.

The investigation is in recess until Wednesday because Senator Ferdinand Pecora is in the race for District Attorney of New York where his election will be held Tuesday. When it resumes, Harry F. Sinclair, oil man, and Arthur Cutten, stock and grain trader, will be summoned to tell of the operations of a \$35,000,000 pool in the stock of Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation, in which they and others, including Albert H. Wiggin, former head of the Chase National Bank, made many reforms.

Many legislative reforms probably would be recommended to the Senate when the investigation closed, committee members said. They added, however, that these changes could not be expected to eliminate abuses in banking and stock exchange practices.

For Curb on Unloading.

Chairman Fletcher said he was studying means to prevent directors of corporations from using "inside information" in their personal stock transactions to the disadvantage of their companies and the public.

He cited the evidence given that Wizgin and Gerhard M. Dahl, chairman of the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Co., sold large blocks of stock in the latter company just before it passed a dividend.

One suggestion which has been made to the committee chairman along this line is that directors of companies listing their securities on the exchange be required to publish transactions in those stocks.

In this way Fletcher explained, the public would at least know when the directors of corporations were selling its stock and in what cases it would be prevented from doing so.

Permanent Committee Suggested.

He approved the idea of a permanent Senate committee of inquiry.

"Promoters are always energetic and wide awake," he said. "Every time we close one door they open another. Such a committee would have a restraining influence."

"I think it would be desirable to have permanent authority for the chairman to summon the committee for a specific inquiry at any time," said Senator Couzens (Rep.), Michigan.

"I don't think it is possible to enact legislation that a smart lawyer can't shoot full of holes. I think the best appeal is to public opinion and there is no doubt that this investigation has Wall Street scared. Legislation can't do the job, but the shadow of an ever-ready investigation would supplement the securities act."

Senator Townsend (Rep.), Delaware, thought an inquiry every year or so would be wise in the money.

Goldborough (Rep.), Maryland said another inquiry in two or three years would disclose whether undesirable practices had been eliminated.

PAUL PAINLEVE'S FUNERAL HELD IN PANTHEON IN PARIS

President and Cabinet March in Cortège of Baker's Son Who Became Premier.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—Funeral services for Paul Painleve, former Premier, were held today in the Pantheon. Squadrons of bombing planes flew overhead, and nobles crowded the temple. Premier Albert Sarraut delivered the New Year's speech.

Bareheaded, President Lebrun, leaders of the Cabinet, military leaders, members of Parliament, scientists and diplomats— including J. Theodore Mariner, Counselor of the American Embassy—marched in the funeral procession.

The procession moved through a crowd of troops and crowds of people to honor the baker's son who became a world-famous mathematician, an aviation pioneer—he was the first Frenchman to fly with Wilbur Wright.

Neglect.

D. R. HANS LUTHER, jovial beer drinker, sauerkraut connoisseur and Ambassador of Germany, has been subjected to a persistent

neglect.

Each family five pounds of chicken or turkey for Thanksgiving and Christmas. . . . Southern railroads

are manifesting much resentment

At Opening Concert of St. Louis Symphony Season



By a Post-Dispatch Staff Photographer.

A T left, MISS JOAN PANGMAN and MISS MARGARET HEMINGWAY. Center, DIRECTOR VLADIMIR GOLSCHMANN and section of orchestra. Right, BARONESS HANNAH VON SHILLING and MRS. ADALBERT VON GONTARD. The pictures were made at the Odeon yesterday.

The DAILY WASHINGTON MERRY GO ROUND

By DREW PEARSON and ROBERT S. ALLEN

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4. ONE of Roosevelt's Treasury advisers are not with him on his new policy of buying gold. . . . When he read Budget Director Lew Douglas and Undersecretary Dean Acheson an advance copy of the radio speech announcing the gold plan, their faces looked a mile long. . . . Prof. O. M. W. Sprague remarked, "We are sailing uncharted seas".

The Nazi Government has sent a booklet to all diplomatic missions in Washington setting forth the peaceful aims of Adolf Hitler. . . . When he read Budget Director Gus Gennerich, New York State cop, now personal bodyguard of the President, is putting on weight. Washington agrees with him. . . . Ferdinand Pecora has one of his investigators ransacking State Department files for inside dope on Chase Bank loans to Cuba. . . . The State Department is giving every possible co-operation. . . . Imagine this in the Hoover days, when Secretary Stimson refused to show Senator Johnson cables exchanged regarding Aly Khan's Barco oil concession in Colombia.

Literary.

T HE diaries and papers of "Ike" Hoover, recently deceased major-domo of the White House, have been sold by his family to a nationally known firm for a sum in excess of \$25,000. While alive, Hoover reportedly refused lucrative offers for his memoirs. The notes he left are voluminous, but unorganized. Many are undated.

Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt will soon begin a series of weekly syndicated newspaper articles. . . . Col. Amos Woodcock, Federal Prohibition Director during the Hoover regime, has written a book on the Department of Agriculture's tremendous importance of the NRA in the West and Middle West. Some merchants have taken down the blue eagle because farmers refuse to buy from them.

Ex-Secretary Stimson dropped in to see Secretary Hull the other day to explain what he knew of ex-President Machado's withdrawal of several million dollars from Cuban trust funds.

"Emperor Jones"

T HE success of Jesse Jones, R. F. C. chairman, in pushing himself to the fore of Roosevelt's fiscal front has won for him a new name. . . . It is "Emperor Jones".

Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, 93-year-old ex-member of the Supreme Court, never goes out of his house anymore. Until recently he walked the length of the block once in fair days with his old friend Justice Brandeis. . . . Now that Ambassador Luther does not go out so much socially, he is making a study of the American political customs. He has been absorbed in the works of Lord Bryce and the Beards.

Orman W. Ewing, Democratic National Committeeman from Utah, aroused the Democratic committee in Utah that a resolution was passed forbidding all relations with him. . . . The trouble—the usual public pronouncement of Kenneth Hayes, publicity man for "Jeffy," O'Connor, has had a tough time. The sugary puffs about O'Connor which he poured out to the public chiefly saw the waste basket.

Publicity man for a Comptroller-General was a novelty even under New Deal.

Thanksgiving Relief.

F AITHFUL to an old custom President Roosevelt will eat Thanksgiving dinner in Warm Springs, Ga., Sponsor of the Known (Tenn.) referendum for public ownership of the local electricity distributing system are urging him to visit their city en route to Georgia and give them a boost.

They base their plea on the ground that their project is connected with the Government's great Tennessee Valley water power development.

The Agricultural Department's report that there is a surplus of 47,000,000 pounds of dressed poultry in cold storage has started a Thanksgiving dinner movement.

The Unemployment Relief Administration is urged to buy 20,000,000 to 30,000,000 pounds of poultry and distribute it to the 3,000,000 families on relief rolls. . . . This would give each family five pounds of chicken or turkey for Thanksgiving and Christmas. . . . Southern railroads

STUDENT PARTY BREAKS WITH CUBAN PRESIDENT

Administration of Grau San Martin Faced With Troubles in the Navy.

By the Associated Press.
HAVANA, Nov. 4.—Representatives of all factions which originally backed President Grau San Martin, refused today to accept his resignation and again ratified him as President.

After an all-night session at the home of Sergio Carbo, the group announced it not only had refused the President's resignation, but had not considered the resignation of the Cabinet. When he went to his office at midnight, Grau carried in his pocket the resignation of his Cabinet.

At the same time it was made known that the Student Directory, which has been a strong element in the President's support, had decided at a separate meeting to dissolve and withdraw from the Government.

The action of the group at the Carbo residence came at a time when there was trouble within the navy, where a group of new officers was insisting it would not accept any President who was not "an authentic revolutionary" or who was evidently being impeded by the Spanish Society's determination to meet the threat of dictatorship by offering rather than a defensive strategy.

The list of announced soloists is the most brilliant in the history of the orchestra, and in other respects the orchestra proposes to move to higher ground.

The immediate effect of all this was an increased attendance at yesterday's concert—phenomenon which will continue in evidence throughout the season, since the increase was largely one of new subscribers.

Conductor Vladimir Golschmann's appearance on the stage was the signal for a standing ovation from both orchestra and audience. He responded with a program aptly designed for such an occasion which was built up from the Beethoven C Minor symphony.

The appropriation of the Fifth symphony as a salutary measure could not be questioned in matter what the season. But in the light of recent events, its connotations of fateful struggle and jubilant triumph seemed especially significant.

This symphony has become such a well-told tale in the symphony halls of America that it has actually achieved the somewhat uneasy distinction of being chosen for a request program. Such popularity may cool the enthusiasm of the self-appointed cognoscenti but no amount of familiarity can ever dull the force of its impact. The opening measures of the first movement still bring that sudden leaping of the heart, the opening measure of the third movement is still tremendous with mysterious beauty, and the plaintive transition from the third movement to the finale, in which the tympani pedal C anticipates for some 50 measures, the emergence into the key of C Major is still one of the marvels of all music.

In the first half of the program Mr. Golschmann introduced two "first time in St. Louis" numbers, one the Concerto for Orchestra in D Major by Philipp Emanuel Bach, and the other "Le Ville Rose," by Roussel, the contemporary French composer. The Bach composition, which was arranged by Maxime Steinberg from the original score for chamber orchestra, has the distinction of good proportions, refinement and charm. It also indicates that Philipp Emanuel did not study the compositions of his father in vain for even though he is credited with being the great promoter of the homophony style in Germany he was obviously not insensitive to the effectiveness of well managed counterpoint.

"Le Ville Rose" was written to a program—one which described the color and life of an East Indian city. As such it is highly successful. A vivid panorama unfolds itself into a continuous stream but each episode is skillfully differentiated by its special rhythmic and color characteristics. Mr. Golschmann presented this work with a sensitive understanding.

"The Sorcerer's Apprentice," by Dukas, was also easily interpreted both for its program value and its innate musical quality. The orchestra was at its best in this number.

The audience apparently liked everything and by its response gave the concert that special flavor that an opening concert should have.

ST. LOUIS SYMPHONY OPENS 54TH SEASON

Conductor Golschmann Given Standing Ovation by Orchestra and Audience.

By THOMAS B. SHERMAN.
T HE St. Louis Symphony Orchestra began its fifty-fourth season at the Odeon yesterday afternoon in an atmosphere charged with good cheer and high promise. The mere fact of survival in these trying times would have been a sufficient cause of rejoicing among the faithful, but additional courage has evidently been imparted to the orchestra by the Spanish Society's determination to meet the threat of dictatorship by offering rather than a defensive strategy.

The list of announced soloists is the most brilliant in the history of the orchestra, and in other respects the orchestra proposes to move to higher ground.

The immediate effect of all this was an increased attendance at yesterday's concert—phenomenon which will continue in evidence throughout the season, since the increase was largely one of new subscribers.

Conductor Vladimir Golschmann's appearance on the stage was the signal for a standing ovation from both orchestra and audience. He responded with a program aptly designed for such an occasion which was built up from the Beethoven C Minor symphony.

The appropriation of the Fifth symphony as a salutary measure could not be questioned in matter what the season. But in the light of recent events, its connotations of fateful struggle and jubilant triumph seemed especially significant.

This symphony has become such a well-told tale in the symphony halls of America that it has actually achieved the somewhat uneasy distinction of being chosen for a request program. Such popularity may cool the enthusiasm of the self-appointed cognoscenti but no amount of familiarity can ever dull the force of its impact. The opening measures of the first movement still bring that sudden leaping of the heart, the opening measure of the third movement is still tremendous with mysterious beauty, and the plaintive transition from the third movement to the finale, in which the tympani pedal C anticipates for some 50 measures, the emergence into the key of C Major is still one of the marvels of all music.

In the first half of the program Mr. Golschmann introduced two "first time in St. Louis" numbers, one the Concerto for Orchestra in D Major by Philipp Emanuel Bach, and the other "Le Ville Rose," by Roussel, the contemporary French composer. The Bach composition, which was arranged by Maxime Steinberg from the original score for chamber orchestra, has the distinction of good proportions, refinement and charm. It also indicates that Philipp Emanuel did not study the compositions of his father in vain for even though he is credited with being the great promoter of the homophony style in Germany he was obviously not insensitive to the effectiveness of well managed counterpoint.

"Le Ville Rose" was written to a program—one which described the color and life of an East Indian city. As such it is highly successful. A vivid panorama unfolds itself into a continuous stream but each episode is skillfully differentiated by its special rhythmic and color characteristics. Mr. Golschmann presented this work with a sensitive understanding.

"The Sorcerer's Apprentice," by Dukas, was also easily interpreted both for its program value and its innate musical quality. The orchestra was at its best in this number.

The audience apparently liked everything and by its response gave the concert that special flavor that an opening concert should have.

JUDGE WOODWARD DECLINES TO APPEAR BEFORE COMMITTEE

Points Out It Would Be Improper to Discuss Cases Still Pending in His Court.

By the Associated Press.
CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—Federal Judge Charles S. Woodward declined today to avail himself of an opportunity to appear before a congressional committee and announced that he had no further enlightenment to give on the case of the Chicago gangster, Al Capone.

After an all-night session at the home of Sergio Carbo, the group announced it not only had refused the President's resignation, but had not considered the resignation of the Cabinet. When he went to his office at midnight, Grau carried in his pocket the resignation of his Cabinet.

At the same time it was made known that the Student Directory, which has been a strong element in the President's support, had decided at a separate meeting to dissolve and withdraw from the Government.

The action of the group at the Carbo residence came at a time when there was trouble within the navy, where a group of new officers was insisting it would not accept any President who was not "an authentic revolutionary" or who was evidently being impeded by the Spanish Society's determination to meet the threat of dictatorship by offering rather than a defensive strategy.

The list of announced soloists is the most brilliant in the history of the orchestra, and in other respects the orchestra proposes to move to higher ground.

The immediate effect of all this was an increased attendance at yesterday's concert—phenomenon which will continue in evidence throughout the season, since the increase was largely one of new subscribers.

Conductor Vladimir Golschmann's appearance on the stage was the signal for a standing ovation from both orchestra and audience. He responded with a program aptly designed for such an occasion which was built up from the Beethoven C Minor symphony.

The appropriation of the Fifth symphony as a salutary measure could not be questioned in matter what the season. But in the light of recent events, its connotations of fateful struggle and jubilant triumph seemed especially significant.

This symphony has become such a well-told tale in the symphony halls of America that it has actually achieved the somewhat uneasy distinction of being chosen for a request program. Such popularity may cool the enthusiasm of the self-appointed cognoscenti but no amount of familiarity can ever dull the force of its impact. The opening measures of the first movement still bring that sudden leaping of the heart, the opening measure of the third movement is still tremendous with mysterious beauty, and the plaintive transition from the third movement to the finale, in which the tympani pedal C anticipates for some 50 measures, the emergence into the key of C Major is still one of the marvels of all music.

In the first half of the program Mr. Golschmann introduced two "first time in St. Louis" numbers, one the Concerto for Orchestra in D Major by Philipp Emanuel Bach, and the other "Le Ville Rose," by Roussel, the contemporary French composer. The Bach composition, which was arranged by Maxime Steinberg from the original score for chamber orchestra, has the distinction of good proportions, refinement and charm. It also indicates that Philipp Emanuel did not study the compositions of his father in vain for even though he is credited with being the great promoter of the homophony style in Germany he was obviously not insensitive to the effectiveness of well managed counterpoint.

"Le Ville Rose" was written to a program—one which described the color and life of an East Indian city. As such it is highly successful. A vivid panorama unfolds itself into a continuous stream but each episode is skillfully differentiated by its special rhythmic and color characteristics. Mr. Golschmann presented this work with a sensitive understanding.

"The Sorcerer's Apprentice," by Dukas, was also easily interpreted both for its program value and its innate musical quality. The orchestra was at its best in this number.

The audience apparently liked everything and by its response gave the concert that special flavor that an opening concert should have.

3000 FROM ST. LOUIS

GO TO WORLD'S FAIR

City Has Day at Chicago Exposition and Gets Ideas for One Here.

<p

MARKET E GULAR CAL BOARD

BONDS IRREGULAR IN WEEK-END TRADE

The Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Except for a small recovery in U. S. Government securities, the bond market was without noteable feature today. Trading was in general volume, with the general trend slightly irregular.

Again small issues in the Liberties were quiet, formed from 1 to 3 to 6 to 32 to 62 points at one time. As traders viewed the improvement in the Federal list was not to be regarded as unusual, but it did not make a welcome turn from the heaviest of the last several weeks.

High-grade corporation categories also showed most of the day's light dealings.

The foreign group again showed an im-

provement in trading.

Firmness in sterling in the foreign exchange market helped one of the day's main movements.

French 7/8 backed up

at one time, and moderate losses

continued at times in some of the

44,000 last year, and were

reached at times in some of the

44,000 bushels, con-

tinue to be seen here.

Butter, eggs and poultry

prices, which were 87¢ to

45¢ last week and 19¢ to

40¢ last month, were 10¢ to

40¢ higher.

Meat was 1¢ to

2¢ higher.

Wheat opened

and May wheats

were 8¢ to 10¢ higher.

Corn prices, which were 87¢ to

45¢ last week and 19¢ to

40¢ last month, were 10¢ to

40¢ higher.

Barley, December

was 1¢ to 2¢ higher.

Rice, 10¢ to 12¢ higher.

Wheat futures, 10¢ to

12¢ higher.

Wheat futures, 10¢ to

12¢ higher.

Wheat futures, 10¢ to

12¢ higher.

Wheat futures, 10¢ to

12¢ higher.

Wheat futures, 10¢ to

12¢ higher.

Wheat futures, 10¢ to

12¢ higher.

Wheat futures, 10¢ to

12¢ higher.

Wheat futures, 10¢ to

12¢ higher.

Wheat futures, 10¢ to

12¢ higher.

Wheat futures, 10¢ to

12¢ higher.

Wheat futures, 10¢ to

12¢ higher.

Wheat futures, 10¢ to

12¢ higher.

Wheat futures, 10¢ to

12¢ higher.

Wheat futures, 10¢ to

12¢ higher.

Wheat futures, 10¢ to

12¢ higher.

Wheat futures, 10¢ to

12¢ higher.

Wheat futures, 10¢ to

12¢ higher.

Wheat futures, 10¢ to

12¢ higher.

Wheat futures, 10¢ to

12¢ higher.

Wheat futures, 10¢ to

12¢ higher.

Wheat futures, 10¢ to

12¢ higher.

Wheat futures, 10¢ to

12¢ higher.

Wheat futures, 10¢ to

12¢ higher.

Wheat futures, 10¢ to

12¢ higher.

Wheat futures, 10¢ to

12¢ higher.

Wheat futures, 10¢ to

12¢ higher.

Wheat futures, 10¢ to

12¢ higher.

Wheat futures, 10¢ to

12¢ higher.

Wheat futures, 10¢ to

12¢ higher.

Wheat futures, 10¢ to

12¢ higher.

Wheat futures, 10¢ to

12¢ higher.

Wheat futures, 10¢ to

12¢ higher.

Wheat futures, 10¢ to

12¢ higher.

Wheat futures, 10¢ to

12¢ higher.

Wheat futures, 10¢ to

12¢ higher.

Wheat futures, 10¢ to

12¢ higher.

Wheat futures, 10¢ to

12¢ higher.

Wheat futures, 10¢ to

12¢ higher.

Wheat futures, 10¢ to

12¢ higher.

Wheat futures, 10¢ to

12¢ higher.

Wheat futures, 10¢ to

12¢ higher.

Wheat futures, 10¢ to

12¢ higher.

Wheat futures, 10¢ to

12¢ higher.

Wheat futures, 10¢ to

12¢ higher.

Wheat futures, 10¢ to

12¢ higher.

Wheat futures, 10¢ to

12¢ higher.

Wheat futures, 10¢ to

12¢ higher.

Wheat futures, 10¢ to

12¢ higher.

Wheat futures, 10¢ to

12¢ higher.

Wheat futures, 10¢ to

12¢ higher.

Wheat futures, 10¢ to

12¢ higher.

Wheat futures, 10¢ to

12¢ higher.

Wheat futures, 10¢ to

12¢ higher.

Wheat futures, 10¢ to

12¢ higher.

Wheat futures, 10¢ to

12¢ higher.

Wheat futures, 10¢ to

12¢ higher.

Wheat futures, 10¢ to

12¢ higher.

Wheat futures, 10¢ to

12¢ higher.

Wheat futures, 10¢ to

12¢ higher.

Wheat futures, 10¢ to

12¢ higher.

Wheat futures, 10¢ to

12¢ higher.

Wheat futures, 10¢ to

12¢ higher.

Wheat futures, 10¢ to

12¢ higher.

Wheat futures, 10¢ to

12¢ higher.

Wheat futures, 10¢ to

12¢ higher.

Wheat futures, 10¢ to

12¢ higher.

Wheat futures, 10¢ to

12¢ higher.

Wheat futures, 10¢ to

12¢ higher.

Wheat futures, 10¢ to

12¢ higher.

Wheat futures, 10¢ to

12¢ higher.

Wheat futures, 10¢ to

12¢ higher.

Wheat futures, 10¢ to

12¢ higher.

Wheat futures, 10¢ to

12¢ higher.

Wheat futures, 10¢ to

12¢ higher.

Wheat futures, 10¢ to

12¢ higher.

Wheat futures, 10¢ to

12¢ higher.

Wheat futures, 10¢ to

12¢ higher.

Wheat futures, 10¢ to

12¢ higher.

Wheat futures, 10¢ to

12¢ higher.

Wheat futures, 10¢ to

12¢ higher.

Wheat futures, 10¢ to

12¢ higher.

Wheat futures, 10¢ to

ST. LOUIS AWARD WINNER GIVES IT TO DEAF SCHOOL

Dr. Max A. Goldstein, Receiving \$1000 Prize for Civic Service, Devotes Money to Institute.

HONOR PAID HIM AT THE CITY HALL

Dean Loeb Makes Presentation to Man Chosen From Among 25 Nominated for Annual Recognition.

Dr. Max A. Goldstein, founder and director of Central Institute for the Deaf, who yesterday received the St. Louis Award for 1932-33 in recognition of his achievements and research in problems of the deaf, paying the \$1,000 prize check accompanying the award to the institute.

Presentation of the honor was made in a 20-minute ceremony in the Mayor's office at City Hall. Although no public announcement had been made that Dr. Goldstein was to be the recipient, many of the 125 or more persons present knew he had been chosen by the Award Committee. Among those there were men and women who have aided in the work of the institute, the members of the committee and Dr. Goldstein's wife and daughter.

A congratulatory telegram was sent by Tom K. Smith, banker, who received the award for the first time last year, for his work as chairman of the Citizens' Committee on Relief and Employment. He had to be in Washington, Mayor Dickmann, who had gone to Chicago for today's celebration at the Century of Progress, sent a message of congratulations to the doctor. City Counselor Hay presided, expressing the community's indebtedness to Dr. Goldstein's services and to the anonymous donor of the award, who provided it to stimulate community service.

Dean Loeb Makes Presentation. Dr. Goldstein, looking unusually solemn, stood in a corner of the big room while Dr. Isidor Loeb, dean of the Washington University School of Business and Public Administration, in behalf of the Award Committee. The physician had been chosen as recipient for the year ending May 31 from among 25 men and women nominated by citizens. He was one of 10 or more nominees suggested for the first year's prize also.

The committee, which has no chairman, consists of J. Lionberger Davis, president and board chairman of Security National Bank, Savings & Trust Co.; Charles Nagel, lawyer; Dr. Loeb, Dr. George T. Moore, director of Shaw's Garden; the Rev. Alphonse M. Schwitalla, dean of St. Louis University Medical School, and Gilbert Harris, executive secretary of the Y. M. C. A. Y. W. H. A., secretary of the committee.

Text of Testimonial. A hand-lettered parchment, embellished with a colored picture of the statue of St. Louis in Forest Park, was handed Dr. Goldstein by Dr. Loeb. It read:

"This certificate is awarded to Dr. Max A. Goldstein, eminent otologist, scientist and writer, founder and director of Central Institute for the Deaf, which, through methods devised and developed by him, has brought happiness and greater usefulness to those handicapped by deafness or defective speech. His great contributions to humanity have brought the highest honor to Metropolitan St. Louis."

Dr. Goldstein Expresses Thanks. Dr. Goldstein, expressing thanks for the award, said: "Perhaps I should add that this is the greatest moment of inspiration in my life, but frankly that happened 40 years ago when, as a young student in Vienna, I had my first contact with the deaf child and realized that in working for him there was greater opportunity than in simply following medicine and surgery. And just as active, just as enthusiastic in the development of work for the deaf child, as I have ever been."

"Central Institute is not indebted to one man alone for its service, because we have had the generosity, loyalty and kindly impulses of St. Louis and its good citizens, and a faculty that has stood loyally by us."

The physician related how scientists in various lines had been gathered together to further the work, which, he said, had evoked a growing esteem. "My slogan, my religion, my mission," he concluded, "is to the handicapped child. I would like to say, with the committee's approval, that this check will be turned over to my first love, Central Institute, because goodness knows, they need the money."

An informal reception followed the addresses.

Central Institute was established in 1914 at Vandeventer avenue and Westminster place and moved to 818 South Kinghighway two years later. A large modern building was erected in 1928.

Rivers' Stages at Other Cities. Pittsburgh, 9.8 feet, no change. Cincinnati, 12.1 feet, a fall of 1. Louisville, 5.2 feet, a rise of 2. Cairo, 7.7 feet, a rise of 2. Memphis, 3 feet, a fall of 2. Vicksburg, 5.4 feet, a fall of 2.

Presentation of St. Louis Award



CHRISTIAN JEWS ASSAIL HITLER'S RACIAL POLICY

Catholic Priest and Protestant Pastor Among Those Who Condemn Fight on Non-Aryans.

By the Associated Press.
BERLIN, Nov. 4.—A Catholic priest, a Protestant pastor and two attorneys last night condemned the extreme Nazi and anti-Jewish policy of the Hitler Government.

The occasion was the press conference of the newly-formed Reich Confederation of Christian-Jewish citizens and non-Aryans, or persons of part Aryan descent.

The Confederation aims to be a mouthpiece for the 4,000,000 to 6,000,000 Germans who are Christians by birth and training, but who by Nazi laws have been stamped as non-Germans because one of their parents or grandparents was a Jew.

Attorney Gunther Alexander-Katz, a war veteran who won the Iron Cross and whose father held a high Government position under the Hohenzollerns, described the lot of the Germans who have lately learned that somewhere in their ancestry there was a Jew.

"We are Germans and we want to remain German," Alexander-Katz, chairman of the Confederation, said. "We hold that besides the community of blood there is a community of German nationalism born of a common faith, a common experience and a common feeling."

Alexander-Katz said non-Aryan Christians were in a worse plight than pure Jews since the latter had Jewish charities or similar organizations to alleviate distress within their ranks.

The chairman mentioned three prominent German heroes as having had Jewish blood.

Mr. Leichtenberg, speaking as a Catholic prelate, said his church regarded every baptised person irrespective of race, as a full-fledged "member of Christ's mystic body."

The Confederation aims to be a mouthpiece for the 4,000,000 to 6,000,000 Germans who are Christians by birth and training, but who by

Nazi laws have been stamped as non-Germans because one of their parents or grandparents was a Jew.

Attorney Gunther Alexander-Katz, a war veteran who won the

Iron Cross and whose father held a high Government position under the Hohenzollerns, described the lot of the Germans who have lately learned that somewhere in their ancestry there was a Jew.

"We are Germans and we want to remain German," Alexander-Katz, chairman of the Confederation, said. "We hold that besides the community of blood there is a community of German nationalism born of a common faith, a common experience and a common feeling."

"Something must be done to make it possible for those millions of non-Aryans in Germany, who

for the most part for generations have been Germans, again to serve our dearly-beloved Fatherland as Germans together with our Aryan fellow citizens."

Alexander-Katz said non-Aryan Christians were in a worse plight than pure Jews since the latter had Jewish charities or similar organizations to alleviate distress within their ranks.

The chairman mentioned three prominent German heroes as having had Jewish blood.

Mr. Leichtenberg, speaking as a Catholic prelate, said his church

regarded every baptised person

irrespective of race, as a full-

fledged "member of Christ's mystic body."

The Confederation aims to be a

mouthpiece for the 4,000,000 to 6,

000,000 Germans who are Christians

by birth and training, but who by

Nazi laws have been stamped as

non-Germans because one of their

parents or grandparents was a Jew.

Attorney Gunther Alexander-

Katz, a war veteran who won the

HUSSEY ESTATE TRIAL TO CLOSE MONDAY

R. L. Hussey Defends Loans in Sister's Suit for Accounting of \$1,000,000 Trust.

The trial of the suit in which an accounting is sought of the \$1,000,000 trust estate created by the late Dennis B. Hussey, which has continued for two weeks before Circuit Judge Calhoun, is expected to be completed Monday.

Testimony on the main issues was virtually completed yesterday, but counsel announced they did not wish to close their case formally until Monday. With that done, the court will proceed to try a cross-bill filed by Mrs. Tamara Hussey, widow of J. Edward Hussey, a son of the founder of the estate.

Robert E. Hussey was the final witness in the principal suit, which was filed by his sister, Mrs. James L. Bailey. For three days he defended the propriety of loans totaling more than \$400,000 which the estate made to the Hussey Lumber Products Co., organized by him, and now insolvent with about half of the obligation unpaid.

Mrs. Bailey, in her suit against Robert, another brother, Nolen, and her mother, Mrs. Tennie Hussey, as trustees of the estate, objects to

DEFENDS BORROWING FROM HUSSEY ESTATE

By a Post-Dispatch Staff Photographer.



ROBERT E. HUSSEY.

Hussey contends a separate \$200,000 trust fund, consisting of stock in the Houston Wood Preserving Co., should be consolidated with the principal trust, which consists of the estate of the Hussey Co.

As the wife of Edward Hussey shares in the income from the Hussey Tie Co. trust, but has not shared in the proceeds of the Houston Wood Preserving Co. trust.

OFFICERS TOLD TO KEEP ROAD OPEN DESPITE FARM STRIKE

Wisconsin Governor Issues Order Being Informed There Is Danger of Violence.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 4.—"Keep the highways open at all costs" was the order of the day for Wisconsin peace officers, as the farm strike continued.

The order was issued from Washington by Gov. A. G. Schmedeman after his secretary, Theodore Lewis, had advised him it was evident the strike would continue as that violence would result.

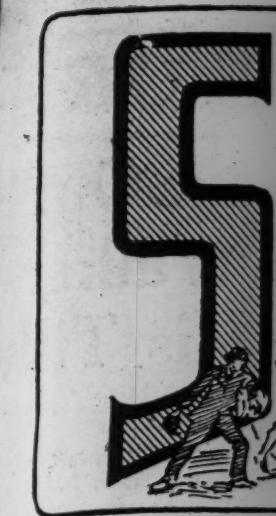
Lewis acted after farmer strike had voted at Madison to go on with their anti-selling movement.

In Iowa there was talk of further activities. Reports of "parity price" discussion at Washington prompted a statement from John C. Collier, president of the Iowa Farmers' Holiday Association. He said that if this was true, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace had to offer, he would call on his day association members to "strike with every weapon at their command Monday morning."

"When I said weapon," he added, "draw your own definition."

Hussey contends a separate \$200,000 trust fund, consisting of stock in the Houston Wood Preserving Co., should be consolidated with the principal trust, which consists of the estate of the Hussey Co.

As the wife of Edward Hussey shares in the income from the Hussey Tie Co. trust, but has not shared in the proceeds of the Houston Wood Preserving Co. trust.



PAGES 1-4B

ST. LO
BILLIKENS
ON RAPP'S
IN SEC
By Sports Ed.

SHOCKER STADIUM, from the center of the field which culminated in a one-Rapp gave the St. Louis Billikens in their clash here.

Late arrivals increased the attendance to about 5,000.

FIRST QUARTER.

Winning the toss, the Billikens chose to receive, with Kane making the kick-off on his own 15-yard line. He returned to his own 38-yard line, knifed off tackle eight times. The Billikens drew an off-side penalty. Hurley picked up four on a spinner and Kane made a 10-yard run down the 50-yard line. Hurley broke loose on a reverse for one yard, and Arenz stopped in his tracks. Hurley spilled for a one-yard loss, Ford breaking through for a tackle. Kane was also stopped by the line of scrimmage. When he knocked down a long fourth down pass and it was Wichita's best play of the game, it was its 35-yard line. Thompson replaced Bassett for St. Louis at quarterback. Wichita got a five-yard play for off-side. Fulton ran the center of the line for two yards.

On a reverse spinner Neely loose for eight yards. Neely missed McLaughlin's 40-yard pass with an open field in front of McLaughlin kicked 49 to Hurley, who returned to his own 20-line.

Hurley slashed the left side of the Wichita line for four yards. Hurley picked up a short flat pass from Hurley, who was incomplete. St. Louis was penalized for clipping. Wichita was given the ball on its 35-yard line.

Fulton smashed four yards through the center of the line, Hurley picked up three on a sweep end run. McLaughlin's short pass to Grubbs was incomplete. The son knocked down a fourth down pass and St. Louis got the ball at its 34-yard line.

Kane cut back for three yards over the center of the line, was smeared for no gain on a run. After Kane made a 10-yard run, Seidle recovered the ball at the 16-yard line.

Rapp replaced Arenz back for St. Louis. McLaughlin made a dive over tackle for 10 yards. Fulton picked up through the center of the line, seven yards and a first down. Laughlin was stopped at the 10-yard line. Behind perfect interference, he broke loose around the 20-yard line for 10 yards. McLaughlin was snagged by Axtell for a yard loss.

Fulton drove through for 10 yards on two tries. McLaughlin kicked off bounds on the Louis 43-yard line. Conlon replaced Meinhart at left end for St. Louis. Rapp failed to gain as the end was ended with St. Louis in possession of the ball on its 43-yard line.

Krause went in for Neely. McLaughlin for E. Fulton in the line-up.

Kane and M. Rapp made it down the right side of the Wichita 38-yard line. Hurley swept the left side of the Wichita line for 11 yards. Wichita line for 11 yards. Wichita 26-yard line.

Hurley, Rapp and Kane up eight yards, and a pass. Rapp to Hurley was incomplete. Wichita was off-side and St. Louis had the ball on the Wichita line. M. Rapp and Hurley up five through center.

Nisbet replaced Krause at St. Louis. Kane failed to make it a first down. quarterback sneak Bassett. Rapp plunged over for the down and made the kick.

5,035 More men and women were employed on the Missouri Pacific Lines in September, than were at work in the same month last year.

MISSOURI is situated advantageously in the center of the Mississippi Valley and the Missouri Pacific Provides Principal Arteries of Commerce in All Directions

MISSOURI PACIFIC LINES

and of this amount, \$284,977.98 went into the school funds of the state, while there was paid into the road and bridge funds the sum of \$155,408.31.

MISSOURI
EMPIRE OF AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY
and the



"A SERVICE INSTITUTION"

Are partners, and together we can win the battle of the future against adversity, as we have conquered the problems of the past, side by side, "One for all and all for one."

The Mississippi Valley and the Great Southwest hold the hope for the future of America. Within the territory bounded on the East by the Father of Waters, on the North by the Missouri River, on the West by the Rocky Mountains and on the South by the Gulf of Mexico and the Rio Grande River, lies the greatest potential Empire for Development in this country.

Missouri is certain to prosper and profit, as the future unfolds.

Favored by nature with ideal climatic conditions; unsurpassed geographic advantages; fabulously wealthy in natural resources; this region, which contains approximately one-fourth of the area of the United States and already has more than one-fifth of the population, is destined to be the scene of vast agricultural, industrial and social development within the next few years.

And one of the dominant developing influences in the Missouri Pacific System, "A Service Institution," which serves every important gateway to this area and connects all the important population and industrial centers within the region.

Our interests are mutual and identical. We each prosper when the other prospers. And we each suffer when either suffers. It is to our mutual advantage to help each other.

The Missouri Pacific Lines—in addition to providing adequate, dependable and satisfactory transportation, both freight and passenger, has, for years, maintained staffs of experts and specialists to assist the communities and territories served by our lines with agricultural and industrial development. The service and assistance of these men are available to every community we serve "just for the asking."

We solicit your co-operation and suggestions

ALTON DEFEATS WOOD RIVER FOR FOURTH LEAGUE VICTORY

RALLY IN FINAL
HALF PRODUCES
VICTORY, 12-7;
MADISON LOSES

LINELUPS AND SUMMARY

ALTON	Pos.	WOOD RIVER
Cravens (C.)	L.E.	Anderson
Kress	L.T.	Council
Logue	G.C.	Rockefeller
B. Kudra	R.G.	H. Lautsch
G. Kudra	R.H.	E. Lautsch
Funkhauser	R.E.	
Brown	Q.B.	Ufer
Eller	F.B.	W. Hunk
Uslinger	R.H.R.	J. Johnson
Bennet	F.B.	
Score by periods.	0 0 6 7	0 0 6 7
Allen	0 0 6 7	0 0 6 7
Wood River	0 0 6 7	0 0 6 7
Sullivan	0 0 6 7	0 0 6 7
Uslinger for Lander	0 0 6 7	0 0 6 7
Logue for Uslinger	0 0 6 7	0 0 6 7
Uslinger for Lander; Haggerty for Georgia	0 0 6 7	0 0 6 7
Wood River—Harmer for Laun	0 0 6 7	0 0 6 7
Tempo; Uchim for Johnson; La Temp for Harmer.	0 0 6 7	0 0 6 7

Coach Ray Jackson's Alton football eleven practically assured itself of first place in the Southwestern Illinois Conference, defeating Wood River at Alton last night before a crowd estimated at 2700. The score was 12 to 7. In the other league contest, Edwardsville moved into second place, turning back Madison, 12 to 6.

Alton has now won four conference battles and tied one. Wood River dropped to fourth place. Edwardsville rests in second with three victories and one defeat. East St. Louis is third.

The contest between Alton and Wood River was an aerial battle. The visitors tried 10 passes, completed two and intercepted two. Wood River tried a total of 22, most of them coming in the final quarter, and completed seven. Alton had a total of 10 first downs to Wood River's seven. The visitors were penalized 25 yards and lost 35.

Wood River Scores First.

Wood River accounted for the first score of the game in the first quarter on a pass from Eller to E. Lautsch, who was good for 10 yards. Eller place-kicked for the extra point.

Two first downs put Alton on the three-yard line in the third period, and Ralph Bennett plunged over for a touchdown. The try for point after touchdowns failed on a pass.

In the early part of the final period an end run by Lavern Cravens, Alton captain, put the ball on the two-yard line and Uslinger plunged two yards for a touchdown. The extra point try from place-kicked for the win.

The Edwardsville-Madison game played at Edwardsville saw Dees, Ewings and Zingers bear the brunt of the attack. Skinner played an outstanding game for Madison as he put the ball in scoring position on two occasions to have his teammate, George, plunge over for touchdowns.

St. Louis U. High Is Winner Over McKinley.

The St. Louis University High School football eleven gained an easy victory over McKinley, 31-6, in a non-league game at Walsh Memorial Stadium, yesterday afternoon. The team coached by Tom Stanton scored two touchdowns in the second period and three in the fourth.

Egan scored three touchdowns for the winners, while Mudd and Di Franco counted the others. Goldak scored the Gold Bugs' lone touchdown.

Lineups and summary:

ST. LOUIS U. HIGH. MCKINLEY

Lath Schwartz

Walsh

Hundtner

Mudd

Ehrie

Logue

Egan

Scored by quarters:

ST. LOUIS U. HIGH. 0 13 0 18-31

MCKINLEY. 0 0 6 6

Scored by quarters:

ST. LOUIS U. HIGH. 0 13 0 18-31

MCKINLEY. 0 0 6 6

Scored by quarters:

ST. LOUIS U. HIGH. 0 13 0 18-31

MCKINLEY. 0 0 6 6

Scored by quarters:

ST. LOUIS U. HIGH. 0 13 0 18-31

MCKINLEY. 0 0 6 6

Scored by quarters:

ST. LOUIS U. HIGH. 0 13 0 18-31

MCKINLEY. 0 0 6 6

Scored by quarters:

ST. LOUIS U. HIGH. 0 13 0 18-31

MCKINLEY. 0 0 6 6

Scored by quarters:

ST. LOUIS U. HIGH. 0 13 0 18-31

MCKINLEY. 0 0 6 6

Scored by quarters:

ST. LOUIS U. HIGH. 0 13 0 18-31

MCKINLEY. 0 0 6 6

Scored by quarters:

ST. LOUIS U. HIGH. 0 13 0 18-31

MCKINLEY. 0 0 6 6

Scored by quarters:

ST. LOUIS U. HIGH. 0 13 0 18-31

MCKINLEY. 0 0 6 6

Scored by quarters:

ST. LOUIS U. HIGH. 0 13 0 18-31

MCKINLEY. 0 0 6 6

Scored by quarters:

ST. LOUIS U. HIGH. 0 13 0 18-31

MCKINLEY. 0 0 6 6

Scored by quarters:

ST. LOUIS U. HIGH. 0 13 0 18-31

MCKINLEY. 0 0 6 6

Scored by quarters:

ST. LOUIS U. HIGH. 0 13 0 18-31

MCKINLEY. 0 0 6 6

Scored by quarters:

ST. LOUIS U. HIGH. 0 13 0 18-31

MCKINLEY. 0 0 6 6

Scored by quarters:

ST. LOUIS U. HIGH. 0 13 0 18-31

MCKINLEY. 0 0 6 6

Scored by quarters:

ST. LOUIS U. HIGH. 0 13 0 18-31

MCKINLEY. 0 0 6 6

Scored by quarters:

ST. LOUIS U. HIGH. 0 13 0 18-31

MCKINLEY. 0 0 6 6

Scored by quarters:

ST. LOUIS U. HIGH. 0 13 0 18-31

MCKINLEY. 0 0 6 6

Scored by quarters:

ST. LOUIS U. HIGH. 0 13 0 18-31

MCKINLEY. 0 0 6 6

Scored by quarters:

ST. LOUIS U. HIGH. 0 13 0 18-31

MCKINLEY. 0 0 6 6

Scored by quarters:

ST. LOUIS U. HIGH. 0 13 0 18-31

MCKINLEY. 0 0 6 6

Scored by quarters:

ST. LOUIS U. HIGH. 0 13 0 18-31

MCKINLEY. 0 0 6 6

Scored by quarters:

ST. LOUIS U. HIGH. 0 13 0 18-31

MCKINLEY. 0 0 6 6

Scored by quarters:

ST. LOUIS U. HIGH. 0 13 0 18-31

MCKINLEY. 0 0 6 6

Scored by quarters:

ST. LOUIS U. HIGH. 0 13 0 18-31

MCKINLEY. 0 0 6 6

Scored by quarters:

ST. LOUIS U. HIGH. 0 13 0 18-31

MCKINLEY. 0 0 6 6

Scored by quarters:

ST. LOUIS U. HIGH. 0 13 0 18-31

MCKINLEY. 0 0 6 6

Scored by quarters:

ST. LOUIS U. HIGH. 0 13 0 18-31

MCKINLEY. 0 0 6 6

Scored by quarters:

ST. LOUIS U. HIGH. 0 13 0 18-31

MCKINLEY. 0 0 6 6

Scored by quarters:

ST. LOUIS U. HIGH. 0 13 0 18-31

MCKINLEY. 0 0 6 6

Scored by quarters:

ST. LOUIS U. HIGH. 0 13 0 18-31

MCKINLEY. 0 0 6 6

Scored by quarters:

ST. LOUIS U. HIGH. 0 13 0 18-31

MCKINLEY. 0 0 6 6

Scored by quarters:

ST. LOUIS U. HIGH. 0 13 0 18-31

MCKINLEY. 0 0 6 6

Scored by quarters:

ST. LOUIS U. HIGH. 0 13 0 18-31

MCKINLEY. 0 0 6 6

Scored by quarters:

ST. LOUIS U. HIGH. 0 13 0 18-31

MCKINLEY. 0 0 6 6

Scored by quarters:

ST. LOUIS U. HIGH. 0 13 0 18-31

MCKINLEY. 0 0 6 6

Scored by quarters:

ST. LOUIS U. HIGH. 0 13 0 18-31

MCKINLEY. 0 0 6 6

Scored by quarters:

<p

TURDAY,
MUR 4, 1933.
TE-WTD. TO BUY
for real estate
and return. What have
you? WILLIAM H. FINKE, 6709 W.
Main 4182.

BAN SALES

N PROP. FOR SALE

Clyton

\$800,000.
British Colonial, 7 rooms.

Come and look at it.

DR. (Wydow) Forest

CURT C. MACK, Realtor

Jennings

for real estate that we

have. What have you to ad-

M. H. FINKE, 6709 W.

Kirkwood

New list of real values.

TRUST CO. Kirkwood 210

Webster Groves

4 miles southwest, 2 bath-

able garage. REED 3881

ALSON R. E. & LOAN

8 for Webster map & lot

ENT PROPERTY

OIL CO. LEASE

leased to large oil com-

pany; can sell on exis-

t. Box B-83, Post-Disp.

IS FOR RENT

Missouri

acres of ground; houses,

store, barn, etc.

\$1950. Box K-367, P-D.

Near St. Louis, at D-

ever offered; rich gradi-

ents, chickens, etc.

5 acres, \$235; 10 acres,

\$375; also 5, 10, 20

acres, \$1000. Box K-367.

Mr. Maxwell in High

miles out Gravois road.

ANCIAL

FINANCIAL

ABOUT YOUR DEBTS?

MENTS OF YOUR DEBTS WITH

OUR ATTORNEY, CHESTNUT 1665, Ma-

lency, Mo.

Y WANTED

TRUST, \$3000; well as

of property fully repaid

in four \$500 payment

term 15 per cent for each

41. Post-Dispatch

YOUNG. SEE US FIRST

PAID OFF IN 15 MONTHS

THE UNITED NATIONAL

wrecking, 16th Street

CHICAGO 15.

MOBILES

With flying established, inaugura-

tion day could easily be changed

from March 4 to Nov. 24.

Wanted

AND CLUCKS WANTED

FOR CASH WAITING

APRIL 3137 LOU LINT

us before making

any deal.

Prof. Millikan of Califor-

nia says both have "the same mass."

He studied the electrically

charged had 2000 times the

mass of those negatively charged.

Prof. Millikan says, "this, with

the discovery of the positron by

Dr. Carl D. Anderson, is the most

founding and far-reaching ad-

vance of the country." You have

to know a great many other things

to know why.

While you are wondering, cosmic

rays roaming through the universe,

with an electronic energy of three

billion volts, are "drilling holes

straight through your body from

head to heel." And that cosmic

bombardment is good for you.

"Fearfully and wonderfully made"

is putting it mildly.

Laws of the Iroquois Indians,

about 300 years old, have been dis-

covered by the Smithsonian Insti-

tution, proving the intelligence of

those primitive Red Men. Constant

blood feuds caused so many kill-

ings that the tribe threatened to

become extinct. Wampum fines

were established for killings and

the fine for killing a man was 10

strings of wampum, whereas for

killing a woman the fine was 20

strings of wampum. A woman, ac-

cording to the wise Iroquois, was

worth twice as much as a man.

There was nobody there to put

the Iroquois "off the wampum ba-

sics" and the fines impoverished

many families. But they discour-

aged murder.

Authorities in Jerusalem believe

that the Arab uprising against Jew-

ish immigration is over for the

time. Arab crowds were discou-

aged by British planes flying low

over their heads. And no Mo-

hammedans was at hand to drive

them away.

Some men are doggedly honest,

to the last. In East Orange, N. J.

John H. Barrett, automobile sales-

man, unemployed, discouraged, kil-

led himself by turning on the gas.

But first he pinned four dollars

to a note, explaining that the mon-

ey was to pay for the gas used. That

would be considered very "fussy"

in some high financial circles.

Of 1,000,000 human beings, 999,999

are desperately clinging to life.

The one millionth seeks death just as des-

perately. Yesterday at Schenectady,

Miss Ida Josephine Trackl, only

21 years old, walked on the rail-

road tracks when she saw a train

approaching, pulled by two locomo-

tives, sat down between the rails

and waited until the locomotives

rolled over and killed her. Who can

imagine what went on in the mind

of the girl as she sat waiting?

We worry much about \$10,000,000

that Europe owes us and does

not intend to pay, and worry little

about crime that costs the United

States \$12,000,000,000 every year.

It is urged that alien criminals be de-

ported, but there is no special re-

quest.

WANTED BADLY

APRIL 3137 LOU LINT

any make car, any

truck, \$246 S. Grand

Kline, 2246 S. Grand

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH DAILY MAGAZINE

THE BONNET EFFECT IN NEW HATS

SEEN IN THE STORES -- BELIEVE IT OR NOT

IMPROVING FLOORS

HOROSCOPE - BRIDGE - HOLLYWOOD - ADVICE - FICTION

PART THREE

ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1933.

PAGES 1-6C

Today

Humpty Dumpty Dollar.

Fast Flying.

Rays Go Through You.

Valuable Indian Women.

By ARTHUR BRISBANE.
(Copyright, 1933.)

ODAY'S money news: The dollar falls down again. It might be called a Humpty-Dumpty dollar. New York's Chamber of Commerce wants to go back to the gold standard, and is dreadfully afraid of the big black inflation. Your Uncle Sam, "buying gold quietly abroad through the R. F. C." put the price up yesterday to \$32.57 an ounce.

What a bargain the United States could have had if, instead of going off the gold basis and then buying gold, with punctured dollars, it had contracted for all the gold it wanted, for regular dollars, and had then gone off the gold basis with the gold bars stored away in Washington. That is what "best minds" might have done, but it would hardly be worthy of a United States President.

Jimmy Wedell of Louisiana flew from Washington to New York yesterday, 10 minutes, and will fly to it in 40 minutes. His average speed, 260 miles an hour, would cross the continent in less than 12 hours.

To realize what that means in the way of improvement, remember that our ancestors, holding presidential elections early in November, postponed the inauguration until the following March that members of the Electoral College and the elected might have time to travel from their homes to Washington.

With flying established, inauguration day could easily be changed from March 4 to Nov. 24.

Having photographed negative and positive electrons, particles of the atom charged, some with negative, some with positive electricity, Prof. Millikan of California says both have "the same mass."

He studied the electrically charged and had 2000 times the mass of those negatively charged.

Prof. Millikan says, "this, with the discovery of the positron by Dr. Carl D. Anderson, is the most fundamental and far-reaching advance of the country." You have to know a great many other things to know why.

While you are wondering, cosmic rays roaming through the universe, with an electronic energy of three billion volts, are "drilling holes straight through your body from head to heel." And that cosmic bombardment is good for you.

"Fearfully and wonderfully made" is putting it mildly.

Laws of the Iroquois Indians, about 300 years old, have been discovered by the Smithsonian Institution, proving the intelligence of those primitive Red Men. Constant blood feuds caused so many kill-

ings that the tribe threatened to become extinct. Wampum fines were established for killings and the fine for killing a man was 10

strings of wampum, whereas for killing a woman the fine was 20 strings of wampum. A woman, according to the wise Iroquois, was worth twice as much as a man.

There was nobody there to put the Iroquois "off the wampum basics" and the fines impoverished many families. But they discour-

aged murder.

Authorities in Jerusalem believe that the Arab uprising against Jewish immigration is over for the time. Arab crowds were discou-

aged by British planes flying low over their heads. And no Mo-

hammedans was at hand to drive them away.

Some men are doggedly honest, to the last. In East Orange, N. J. John H. Barrett, automobile sales-

man, unemployed, discouraged, kil-

led himself by turning on the gas. But first he pinned four dollars to a note, explaining that the mon-

ey was to pay for the gas used. That would be considered very "fussy" in some high financial circles.

cab hydraulic brake system; terms; AM. CHA., ROLET.</p

Design for a New Frock
Emily Post on Etiquette

PAGE 20

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH DAILY MAGAZINE

SATURDAY,
NOVEMBER 4, 1932.

The Stores and Their Novelties
Brief News From Hollywood

LISTEN,
WORLD!
by Elsie Robinson

What Do You Think About
American Public
Schools?

MAYBE we'd better ask this one first—what do you KNOW about American public schools? Do you know what has happened to our schools during these last three years—what may possibly happen before next summer?

Chances are, you don't. Like most Americans, you've probably taken our schools for granted. Maybe you're saying to yourself right now:

"Why start a fuss about schools? Our schools are all right. There's one thing at least that won't go bust in America. We've always had the best public schools in the world, and we always will have."

Wrong on every count, stranger. We HAVEN'T always had the best public schools! Time was when America had almost no public schools! For, contrary to most of our pretty, patriotic notions, this nation didn't start out to be a poor man's land.

There was a lot of lovely language in the Declaration of Independence, but the good British-bred Fathers of Our Country hadn't the slightest intention of really going democratic on anything but paper. One of them wanted us to go right on having Lords, Ladies, Dukes and Earls—and few gave a hiccough or a hoot whether the butcher's boy, or the grocer's little girl, ever saw the inside of a book!

Yes, it took plenty of battling to put the American public school on the map. And now—

ARE WE OR ARE WE NOT, GOING TO KEEP IT THERE?

For, though it still may be news to you, the American public school is on the verge of folding up. There's an article by Helen Christine Bennett in the November issue of the Cosmopolitan. It is called "THE LITTLE RED SCHOOLHOUSE IS IN THE RED." Every American citizen should read that. And should his face be red!

For there's an article that calls our bluff! Here we are boasting about our homes, yelling to the world about how we "Reverence Motherhood and Protect the Dear Little Children." And what have we been doing to the Dear Little Children these last four years? We've been doing plenty! Listen to a few figures.

"\$000 to 1,000,000 were out of school last spring long before the school term ended. Many of them do not expect their schools to open at all this fall."

"In the state alone 178 schools of the 200 in the state reported they would be unable to open this fall; 500 schools in the same state will open for 4 months or less. Only a few will be open during the entire term."

"Teachers' salaries have been cut 10 per cent, 33 per cent, 50 per cent and even 100 per cent. 33 states have reported 80,000 unemployed teachers."

"In many states employed teachers have not been paid in cash for periods varying from 4 months to 3 years. In Tennessee there are teachers still working who have not been paid in three years."

"250,000 children are now permitted to attend only half time because the available class rooms and teachers are only half adequate in number and must take the children in two shifts."

But why all this?

BECAUSE TAXES HAVE DWINDLED AND DWINDLED AND EXPENSES HAVE INCREASED AND INCREASED.

Schools are largely supported by taxes on property. You know what has happened to taxes. In Michigan alone \$100,000,000 property tax has been deducted! There are also in every state vast areas of "exempt" property largely religious. So between taxes that aren't paid and taxes we can't collect things have gone from plenty bad to mighty worse. And even when the money has come in, there have been a thousand uses for it beside the school."

THEY'RE SPENDING THIRTEEN MILLION DOLLARS IN FLORIDA THIS YEAR FOR ROADS, AND LESS THAN FIVE MILLION FOR EDUCATION.

One reason for this, in every State, lies in the fact that many of the Big Political Shots, who run State school affairs, don't care whether the Little Red School keeps or not. THEIR children can go to private schools. Why should they worry about the other fellow?

And all this time, while the teachers have been starving and the schools folding up, more and more children have been crowding into the schools, particularly the high schools.

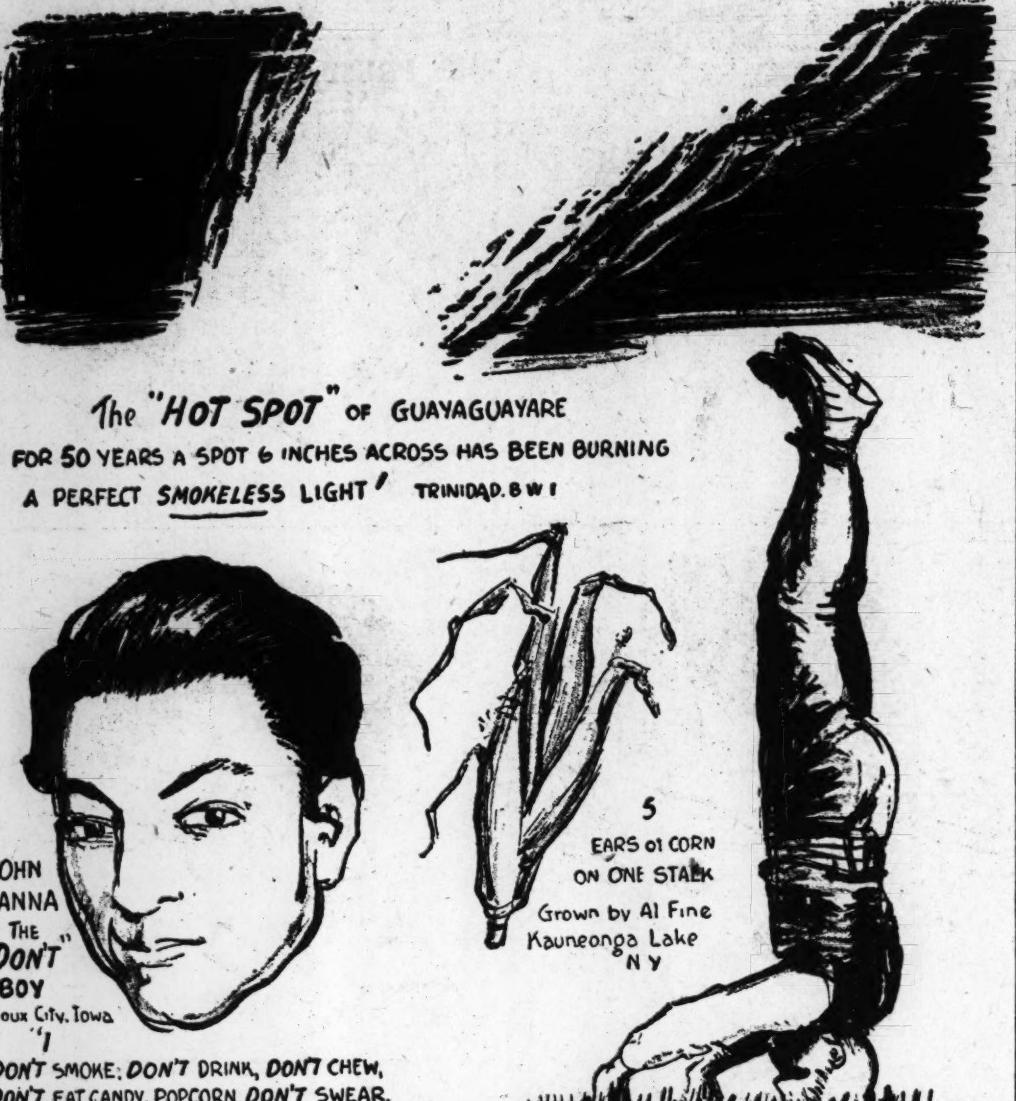
FOR IF CHILDREN CAN'T FIND WORK, THEIR PARENTS PUT THEM IN SCHOOL.

In 1930 THERE WERE 500,000 YOUNGSTERS IN OUR NATIONALLY HIGH SCHOOLS. TODAY THERE ARE 5,287,000.

So what? YOU tell. What do YOU think

BELIEVE IT OR NOT

By RIPLEY



The "HOT SPOT" OF GUAYAGUAYRE
FOR 50 YEARS A SPOT 6 INCHES ACROSS HAS BEEN BURNING

A PERFECT SMOKELESS LIGHT! TRINIDAD, B.W.I.



DON'T SMOKE, DON'T DRINK, DON'T CHEW,
DON'T EAT CANDY, POPCORN, DON'T SWEAR.
OR DON'T ANYTHING ELSE
BAD FOR THE HEALTH
Now Trying to Learn
To Play a Saxophone

EXPLANATION OF YESTERDAY'S CARTOON

THE GREATEST GAME BUTCHERS IN HISTORY

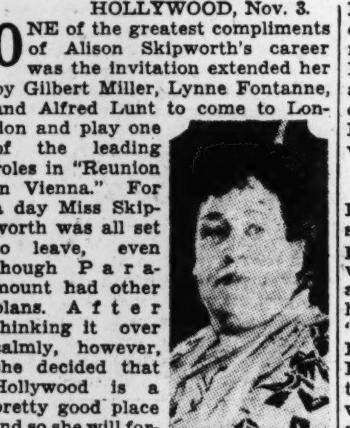
Johann Georg I (1585-1656) and his son Johann Georg II (1613-1680) were Electors (rulers of Saxony). Their reigns were quite undistinguished, except that they established an all-time record in game slaughter, having killed a total of 225,761 heads between them. In their capacity as Electors they also occupied the office of Lords High Masters of the Chase of the German Empire, which gave them access to all the forests and game preserves of the Reich. The elder Johann Georg was such a zealous huntsman that he once refused the crown of Bohemia, for the reason that Bohemian game seemed to him inferior to that of his own country.

A LEGLESS RACE

This bizarre contest took place at the Carthage Fair, in 1867. The two contestants who had both lost their legs were powerfully built men. The winner, Isaac Reynolds, made the mile circuit in 15 minutes, 15 seconds, beating William Quillan, his opponent, by 2 minutes.

MONDAY: The Scotch God.

IN HOLLYWOOD - With Louella Parsons



HOLLYWOOD, Nov. 3.—ONE of the greatest compliments Alison Skipworth's career was the invitation extended her by Gilbert Miller, Lynne Fontaine, and Alfred Lunt to come to London and play one of the leading roles in "Reunion in Vienna." For a day Miss Skipworth was all set to leave, even though a ramrod had other plans. At first thinking it over, however, she decided that Hollywood is a pretty good place and so she will get her native country and stay.

Alison Skipworth, right in dear, old Hollywood. Her next picture is "Six of a Kind" in which she makes merry with those two other excellent troupers, W. C. Fields and Mary Boland, also Burns and Allen.

Claire Trevor, pretty little blonde who suddenly found herself in a good publicity spot when she was taken into "Jimmy and Sally" pictures. She's in another place, has another assignment. So, Vuitton, who has ambitious plans to promote the little unknown, will be seen again. Miss Trevor with another newcomer, Howard Lallyn, in "The Woman and the Law." Irving Cummings will direct, and who knows we may have another popular Fox screen combination.

The best persuasive power of Adolph Menjou are being used to try to get out of playing in the colony's beautiful divorces.

should be done about our American public schools? We didn't have them once. We may not have them again—if we don't do something pronto.

What should we do? Should we impose more taxes; eliminate all tax exemptions?

Should we make it compulsory to set aside a certain adequate proportion of our State and Federal money for the purpose of education, and let other institutions share what's left?

Should we make some changes in the schools themselves—make the courses "more practical"—have technical and trade training instead of the old-fashioned, academic courses—teach carpentry, plumbing,

automobile making, instead of Latin and English Lit?

OR IS THIS IDEA THAT OUR CHILDREN SHOULD COME FIRST ALL HOKEY?

AND SHOULD WE CUT OUT THE HYPOCRISY, CLOSE THE LITTLE RED SCHOOL HOUSE FOR GOOD AND LET 'EM ALL GO NATIVE?

(Copyright, 1933.)

A Large Cork

A large cork is just the best knife polisher you can imagine. Dip the cork in water, then in scouring powder, and rub on the blades. You can put all the pressure into the job you care to without causing any damage to the hands.

A strip of oilcloth sewn on the underside of each end of the small rug in another good way to keep it from slipping.

Sometimes the windows of the house are so arranged that an occasional window when curtained is apt to be brushed against and the curtain disarranged continually. If you have such a window, use a rod at the top and another at the bottom of the window. The curtains may be pushed back in both directions when you wish to open the window and the blown curtains will not be constantly disarranged.

A Bit in the Way

At the beginning of a third. It was too much to bear and she burst into tears. Happily a relative who understood, sent the visitors away, and turned on the music.

The next day this same relative produced a slate, on which she had lettered in white, RADIO PROGRAM ON THE AIR FROM . . . TO . . . o'clock. A wide space was left in the center for the name of the program to be written in chalk, and the bottom in white painted letters: "Please listen silently!"

Under a third degree bombardment of questions Adolph Menjou admitted that he and Verne Tandy, motion picture actress, are engaged to marry. The marriage, Mr. Menjou says, will take place as soon as his divorce decree from Kathryn Carver becomes final next August.

Most outstanding so far published in an attractive booklet.

This booklet will be sent without cost to interested readers. Requests should be addressed to Dr. Joseph Fort Newton, St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

husband has ear-phones on a radio in his study and by this means can be seemingly "not at home" to importunate visitors in the living room.

To many people, the taking radio programs seriously is not easily understandable, which makes a very difficult situation for those who do.

A great friend of mine invited to Sunday night supper by a neighbor of her own, refused. Finally she said, "I'd be delighted to go to supper if I may leave at 10 minutes to nine." As she was leaving, her hostess, obviously intrigued, asked, "Where are you going?" My friend answered, "to listen to a concert on the radio." Her hostess, incidentally offended, retorted, "you mean to tell me you're leaving my

party to go home and listen to the radio? I never heard of anything so rude!" "I'm sorry," said my friend, "but if we're going to the opera you wouldn't think me rude. Why isn't it equally forgivable to hear a great opera star in the only way I can?"

(Copyright, 1933.)

A Jar Rubber

If you wish to put a jar directly on the ice for some cooking test, put a rubber ring from a preserve jar there first and then place your dish on top of this firmer surface.

The dish will stay in place until you are ready for it.

Letters intended for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch should be addressed to Mrs. Carr at the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Mrs. Carr answers all questions of general interest but, of course, does not give advice on matters purely legal or medical in nature. Those who do not care to have their letters published may close an addressed and stamped envelope for personal reply.

GOOD TASTE

By EMILY POST

S. O. S. from Symphony and Football Fans

FOR a long time I have been wanting to answer a number of letters, which were sent me some months ago in reply to a few incidental remarks I had made about visitors who in many ways interrupt the "family's" favorite radio programs, and urging that I consider this subject at greater length. It seems to me that I often emphasize the courtesy that a hostess is obliged to show her guests, that it is really high time to take a little thought of the courtesy that a chance visitor owes to the friend she (or he) goes to see.

By illustrating our problem, let's say it is a Saturday afternoon and that your favorite symphony orchestra is on one of the networks, or what is more likely at this season, that the outstanding football game is on; it really doesn't matter what the program may be so long as it is a program that you and perhaps your whole family especially care to hear. Let us even say that your husband and the children have stayed at home on a beautiful afternoon in order to listen to the game, play by play.

Or, since the game will be described in your favorite newspaper, no matter how much you may love to hear it and then read it with double delight, let us take a musical program instead, such as a complete opera or a great symphony orchestra, which can't be reconstructed by means of printed words.

You have let the family go to the local football game without you because you don't want to miss this especial program. Just as you hear the opening bars without a trace of static, and you settle yourself in blissful anticipation of visitors. You turn down the sound, hoping against hope that they will say, "Oh, please don't interrupt the music; we want to hear it above anything!" Do they? You know very well that they don't.

If one of them is an intimate friend, she very likely exclaims: "Oh, Mary, shut that thing off; we can't hear ourselves think." And if they are not intimate friends you will have been forced by courtesy to give your attention to company such as: "Well, how have you been?" "I've been very well, thank you." "How's your husband?" "He's well." "And your mother?" "She's well, thank you." "Did she go to see your sister?" "Yes, she's staying with her now." "Will she be back soon?" "Oh, yes, I think so." "Lovely weather we've been having, though it's really been too hot for this season of the year!"

Meanwhile your mind is achingly aware that locked away behind the silence of your turned-off radio the second movement of Beethoven's Fifth Symphony is melting into a lost opportunity, which will never come back! The tortures of Tantalus are not half as great.

If, of course, it is to musical programs and not to radio that you are accustomed to shared conversation, then that's all right so far as our own radios are concerned.

But when we go to the houses of friends and find the radio on—no matter how uninteresting to us the program may seem—we should really try to notice the expressions of the different members of the family after the host or hostess has in politeness to us shut off the sound.

Perhaps the following suggestion may really solve your situation. At least, I hope it may. A friend of mine, a great invalid whose only joy in life is good music, lies on a sofa with a radio close beside her and an electric clock, which automatically turns on at the hour she is waiting for. She is a charming person, neighbors flock to see her, frequently interrupting an hour that she loves. Finally, after missing two long awaited symphonies, she was interrupted at the beginning of a third. It was too much to bear and she burst into tears. Happily a relative who understood, sent the visitors away, and turned on the music.

The next day this same relative produced a slate, on which she had lettered in white, RADIO PROGRAM ON THE AIR FROM . . . TO . . . o'clock. A wide space was left in the center for the name of the program to be written in chalk, and the bottom in white painted letters: "Please listen silently!"

If a man takes a few steps forward to talk about himself, he is a bore and we mark him off.

As a doctor adds to his labors and definitions, his patients add to the list of their infirmities, by a law of sympathy.

Humor is salt and soul—a quick insight into absurdity, and the power of forgiving it while making mock of it.

We are accountable for the uprightness of our thinking, not for its rightness, else heaven would be for rent.

The strongest characters are those which can face up to a mistake; it takes grit to admit we are not infallible.

It is not fear of death that torments men today, but the

fear of not really living—letting life slip by unived.

If a man talks about himself so much that we have no chance to talk about ourselves, he is a bore and we mark him off.

As a doctor adds to his labors and definitions, his patients add to the list of their infirmities, by a law of sympathy.

Time lives forever; only the days and years die—like withered leaves falling from the tree of life.

Mankind advances, but man remains the same; human nature has not much changed since man became acquainted with it.

The next day this same relative produced a slate, on which she had lettered in white, RADIO PROGRAM ON THE AIR FROM . . . TO . . . o'clock. A wide space was left in the center for the name of the program to be written in chalk, and the bottom in white painted letters: "Please listen silently!"

If a man takes a few steps forward to talk about himself, he is a bore and we mark him off.

As a doctor adds to his labors and definitions, his patients add to the list of their infirmities, by a law of sympathy.

Humor is salt and soul—a quick insight into absurdity, and the power of forgiving it while making mock of it.

We are accountable for the uprightness of our thinking, not for its rightness, else heaven would be for rent.

The strongest characters are those which can face up to a mistake; it takes grit to admit we are not infallible.

It is not fear of death that torments men today, but the

fear of not really living—letting life slip by unived.

If a man takes a few steps forward to talk about himself, he is a bore and we mark him off.

As a doctor adds to his labors and definitions, his patients add to the list of their infirmities, by a law of sympathy.

Time lives forever; only the days and years die—like withered leaves falling from the tree of life.

Mankind advances, but man remains the same; human nature has not much changed since man became acquainted with it.

The next day this same relative produced a slate, on which she had

Toonerville Folks—By Fontaine Fox

(Copyright, 1933.)



Popeye—By Segar

(Copyright, 1933.)



(Copyright, 1933.)



Skippy—By Percy L. Crosby

Making Sure of It

(Copyright, 1933.)



Jane Arden—By Monte Barrett and Russell Ross

(Copyright, 1933.)



The Bungle Family—By Harry J. Tuthill

Colonel Dear

(Copyright, 1933.)



Bringing Up Father—By George McManus

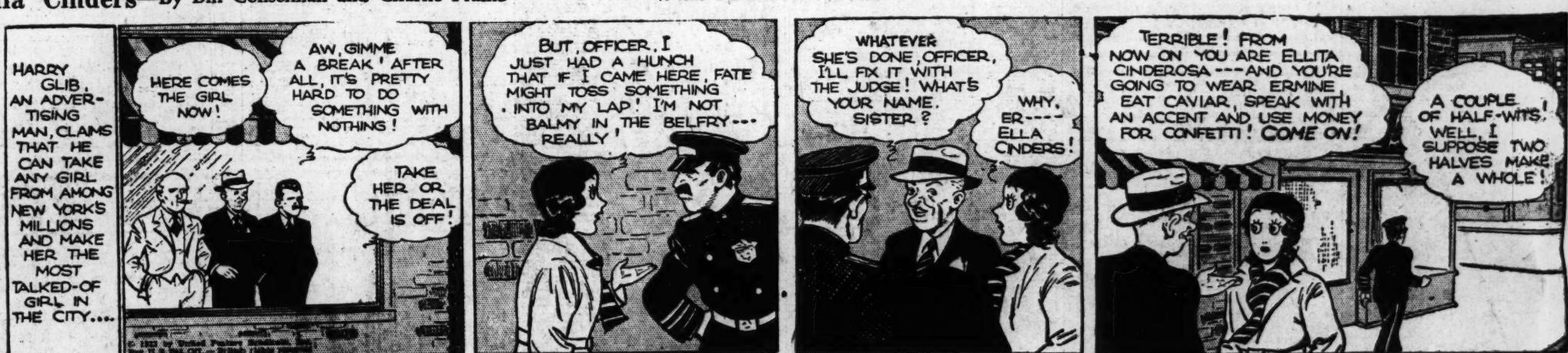
(Copyright, 1933.)



Ella Cinders—By Bill Conselman and Charlie Plumb

What a Future!

(Copyright, 1933.)



Perfect Thirty-Six on Tuesday

By ARTHUR "BUGS" BAER

WHEN making out your grocery budget figure three dollars a quart for pure dairy rye.

Washington estimates that all the traffic will bear. The Government will skim a dollar for its bottomless deficit. Nobody can object to that tax. It ain't on tea.

On Tuesday three states toe the rail, and 13-year prohibition joins the boy who went on a man's errand. We should be a weatherproof nation after drinking paints, oils and varnishes for so long a time.

The voting will not change the situation. It merely decides from whom we buy it.

We are off for another noble experiment in waltz time. Draw that chalk line on the barroom floor and give us plenty of room. All we ask is a fair trial.

(Copyright, 1933.)

**MORE SATISFACTION
CAN'T BE BOUGHT
FOR 5¢**



Mutt and Jeff—By Bud Fisher

Safe But Sad

(Copyright, 1933.)



VOL. 86. No. 61.

DEBT PARLEYS OF BRITAIN WITH ROOSEVELT FA

Final White House Conference Is Concluded With No Basis Found for a New Agreement.

ENGLISH UNABLE TO
MEET TERMS ASKE

question Expected to
Sidetracked Until National Monetary Problem Is Settled.

Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—President Roosevelt and Great Britain's representatives came to the end today on the proposal for a downward revision of the war debt.

At a final White House conference, it was conceded there was no basis for any new agreement.

Next week a statement will be given explaining the differences that prevent a solution of this vital problem.

The British, in asking for downward cut, were unable to make terms of Mr. Roosevelt. So discussions were called off.

There was no official announcement after the parley, but it was learned unofficially that there was little prospect of further negotiations.

Air Ronald Lindsay, the British ambassador, and Sir Frederick Throssell, the head of the British delegation, declined to leave the White House as other participants, William Ellsworth, the Undersecretary of State, and Dean Acheson, the Secretary of the Treasury.

The British Embassy said tonight Sir Frederick was leaving to Paris next Wednesday.

Ellsworth declined to elaborate, but he presumed that he intended to go to London.

It is expected here that the British will make another attempt on the Dec. 15 installment.

President Roosevelt, awaiting a coming of Congress in January, is reaching an understanding.

Failure of the debtor nations to pay their debts last June apparently convinced the President that there is no need for entering new agreements, at least until Congress meets.

There is no doubt here that the sole debt issue will be postponed until after the national monetary problem is settled.

After the President determined the relation of the dollar, pound and franc he probably will be likely to talk again about how the European nations owe the United States.

GET 30 YEARS TO LIFE
FOR "MISTAKE" KIDNAPIN

Editorial Assistant Was Kidnapped in New Jersey in Belief He Was Bank Messenger.

Associated Press.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 4.—Four men were given maximum sentences of 30 years to life by Judge Philip A. Delaney today for the kidnaping of Herman Hermer, 18-year-old dental laboratory assistant. The convictions are under the State's new kidnapping penalties for abduction.

The defendants, Benjamin Franklin, former Y. M. C. A. physical instructor, fainted when sentence was pronounced. He was found to be the "finger man" who three accomplices to abduct him in the belief he was a messenger. The three are Abe Rosenthal, William Starobin, and Charles Daniels, all of New York.

TERAL BUYING OF GOLD
IN EUROPE SLOWED

Prices Increased to \$32.08 While in London It Falls to \$32.08.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The government apparently eased its foreign gold buying today advanced the price of the metal mined in the United States to another new high figure.

Prices from abroad told of a rise on the bullion markets. The price was increased from \$32.67 to \$32.08. This change was accompanied by a decrease in the London price of gold from \$32.08 to \$32.08 today.

Advises said only one purchase of gold was made there amounting to about \$330.

Christmas Toys From Germany
TO YORK, Nov. 4.—The cases of Christmas toys in South German cities, were cargo holds of the liner *Sailor* when it docked today.